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# THE STATE OF OUR NATION'S JAILS 1982

by

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This nationwide survey of jails is one more response from the National Sheriffs' Association in its resolve to keep sheriffs and jail staffs informed about the national jail crisis. To the many thousands of sheriffs and jail officers who took the time to fill out this lengthy questionnaire, the National Sheriffs' Association extends its heartfelt thanks.

The Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the National Sheriffs' Association assisted in the effort by contacting a number of departments and they deserve a special salute for this worthy endeavor. Marie Mactavish, project monitor, National Institute of Corrections, performed the noteworthy task of processing the grant application and saw to it that funds were made available to cover the mailing expense of this national survey. She took the time to visit the Washington office of the National Sheriffs' Association to receive an updated progress report and used her best influence to gain an extension of time for the completion of the survey and the writing of the report. Jim Murphy and Joe Enders of the U. S. Marshal's Service also deserve an accolade for their advice and encouragement over these past 10 months.

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writing skills in the drafting of the report.

Dave Hudak, the National Sheriffs' Association computer analyst, deserves recognition for directing the programming and computerizing the data on over 2,600 questionnaires received by the National Sheriffs' Association. Special thanks is extended to Marie Willett and Traci Bowman, the secretaries who worked so hard to put this manuscript together, as well as to Darlene Hicks for her many hours of productive labor at the computer terminal.

In the 50th year of my criminal justice career and my final year as executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association, I express the hope that The State of Our Nation's Jails-- 1982, will be one more step in bringing the nation's jails out of their dark and dismal past into the bright light of reason and common sense whereby resources will be made available to allow them to operate in conformity with minimal constitutional standards.

Ferris E. Lucas
Executive Director
National Sheriffs' Association

# SUMMARY

THE STATE OF OUR NATION'S JAILS--1982 proved to be the largest and most comprehensive study on jails in the history of the National Sheriffs' Association. Divided into eight separate parts, it covers the following categories: General; Legal; Administrative; Physical Description of Present Jail; Staffing; Inmate Population; Programs and Services; and The Five Most Serious Problem Areas in the Jail in Order of Their Importance. To assist sheriffs, jail administrators, and jail staffs, replies are broken down into four equal sections according to the amount of bed space in the jail. Thus, the sheriff and jail administrator with a small jail (1-16 beds) can examine answers given by the jails of comparable size. The same is true for the other three groups, which are divided as follows: (17-30 beds), (31-62 beds), and (63-up).

Much of this data will not surprise sheriffs and jail staffs around the country who have known for a long time that in too many instances the state of our nation's jails can be compared to ships foundering on the beach at low tide. In every category cited, it quickly becomes evident that jails lack both physical and human resources. Today, many non-jail experts have suggested that overcrowding is the biggest problem. The survey makes it abundantly clear that the number one problem is personnel (calculated from an overall 2,664 responses). Many of the comments penned to the questionnaire explained that personnel difficulties span a range which touches on the lack of jail training, inadequate salaries, and heavy staff turnover due to lack of career incentive programs.

Modernization ranked second and showed that many jails are still antiquated, poorly ventilated, sub-standard structures which can not meet minimal standards in fire protection, food services, health, and sanitation. Tied to this is recreation, which ranked fourth behind overcrowding as a major problem. All too often, the questionnaires reported no indoor or outdoor recreation, one of the major factors in court suits. Some who have space outside are unable to utilize it because of staff shortages. Funding ranked in the top five categories as one might expect since it is only through monetary resources that dramatic changes occur in the personnel and modernization areas.

Thirty-seven different kinds of problems were cited. One should not assume that sheriffs and jail administrators feel these problems are relatively minor. Quite the contrary. Other parts of the questionnaire indicated deficiencies in security, medical service, training, visitation, programs, salary scales, and housing the mentally ill, juveniles, and females.

We encourage those interested to read the preliminary report of The State of Our Nation's Jails carefully and share it with those in your community who can be helpful in bringing the jail up to constitutional standards.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## A. The Value of a Jail Survey

Why another jail survey? The U. S. Bureau of Census conducted the first national jail census in 1970 and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U. S. Department of Justice, published a Census of Jails, 1978. Many states, through their state jail inspection system, collect voluminous data about operational conditions of their jails. Census data has a value to certain categories of people who need statistical facts to prove a point. A state or national legislator might wish to show how many inmates were held within the confines of the jails in a state on February 15, 1978 (the data used in the 1978 jail census cited above) for comparative purposes with another state. The kinds of institutional services provided by the county or local jail might serve to give a county governing body an idea of where it stands vis-a-vis other counties within its state. For example, the census data reported inmate mortality rates during 1977 and the medical services available on February 15, 1978, for each of the jails.

As valuable as this information might be to some, it is of little value to sheriffs or jail administrators because statistical facts in and of themselves can't solve jail problems. Most of these statistical surveys do not attempt to diagnose the problems nor do they offer solutions, for this is not their purpose. For a jail survey to be of value to sheriffs or jail administrators, it has to address itself to the critical areas in the jail where help is most needed. The National Sheriffs' Association project has tried to do this by raising the

relevant questions and occasionally comparing them throughout the study with other parts of the questionnaire. In this way, perhaps, the sheriffs and jail administrators of America will have a document to serve them as a guide in approaching solutions to problems plaguing their institutions.

## II. METHODOLOGY

To begin the process, we drafted a questionnaire and sent it to the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado, for additional questions and commentary. Then it went to the U. S. Marshal's Service personnel who are directly involved in placing Federal inmates in local detention facilities. Careful review by these two agencies turned the one page questionnaire originally developed into a 15-page comprehensive survey form (see Appendix). The small questionnaire originated because we believed fewer questions would be less likely to cause the jail administrator or sheriff to discard the survey. Fortunately, events proved us wrong and the overwhelming response from the jail administrators and sheriffs is evidence of our mistaken assumption.

### 1. What Is A Jail?

One of the hardest and most perplexing questions confronting us in writing this report is to define the term jail. The National Jail and Adult Detention Directory, 1981, published by the American Correctional Association, cited 3,300 (see page iv of ACA Jail Directory) as the correct number of jails in the country and used the term "detention facility" to indicate a different type of holding facility from the jail, but didn't define what the difference was. The Census of Jails, 1978, published in August 1981, defined a jail as a "confinement facility intended for adults" but sometimes "holding juveniles that hold persons detained pending adjudication and/or persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less(1)."

The Census study states that drunk tanks, lockups, and similar holding facilities are excluded from the count. The report goes on to explain that state-operated jail systems in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont were excluded, presumably because they are state-operated. Alaska's jail operation, according to the National Jail and Adult Detention Directory, 1981 already cited, is a state system, but Alaska is treated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics as being under local control. Alaska is apparently a hybrid, which has the features of both state and local control.

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(1) Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. I, page 4, published by the U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC., 1981.

## 2. Census of Jails

The number of jails in the United States varies depending on whom you choose to believe or whose statistical data you accept. The Census of Jails, 1978 cites the figure of 3,493, but when one looks closely at the census data one finds jails listed which by law may hold people for only two, three, or five days. Are these places jails or holding facilities?

Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. I

New York: Yonkers City Jail - three days

Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. II

Kansas: Eureka City Jail - three days

Michigan: Inkster City Jail - five days
Lincoln Park City Jail - five days

Ohio: Parma City Jail - two days
Campbell City Jail - three days
Sebring Village City Jail - five days
Struthers City Jail - three days
Mansfield City Jail - two days

Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. III

Arkansas: Cleveland County Jail - three days
Izard County Jail - three days

Oklahoma: Apache City Jail - five days
Moore City Jail - five days

Texas: Marlin City Jail - five days
Galveston City Jail - five days
Memphis City Jail - five days
Hudspeth County Jail - three days
King County Jail - three days
Kingsville City Jail - five days

Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. IV

Arizona: Tempe City Jail - two days

California: Sierra County Jail - two days

If these places of incarceration don't hold sentenced prisoners then they don't fit the category of jails as defined by the National Sheriffs' Association. We think of a jail as "a place where a person is confined after arrest to remain there in a pre-trial status unless he is bonded out or released on his own recognizance, etc.; after his adjudication by the courts, he can be returned to this same facility to serve a sentence."

The number of operating jails in the United States fluctuates by the week, month, and year as jails close on a temporary or permanent basis and as facilities are evacuated when the county or city local governmental unit decides to join with another unit of local government to form a regional facility. The closing of a local jail often is a reflection of economic factors which compel the government to relinquish the operation of the jail facility.

3. Length of Time Served

We found a considerable variation on the length of time jails hold prisoners. Some states do not fit the category of a year or less mentioned in the Census of Jails, 1978. According to this Census, Massachusetts county prisoners can serve up to 30 months in its county jails. Two local institutions in Massachusetts--Suffolk and Berkshire Counties--have no maximum length of time served in jail. This Census also indicated that Pennsylvania has 24 county institutions where inmates can serve up to five years and 31 counties where people can

remain in jail up to two years. Texas contains 97 county jails where a person can serve up to two years and, of the 28 jails in New Jersey, there are six where a criminal can be sentenced up to 18 months. The South in particular has a category called "no maximum" and one assumes a person could do as much time in these jails as in the state prisons.

To cite one example, during a tour of an Alabama jail one of the writers observed several inmates who were serving life sentences in this 1950 overcrowded county facility. At the time, nearly 50 percent of the prisoners serving sentences belonged in facilities designed and suitable for long-term incarceration.

The following material comes from Volume III of the Census of Jails, 1978.

LENGTH OF TIME SERVED IN YEARS

| Jails | No Maximum | 1.5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 60 | | 6 | 7 | | |
| Florida | 5 | | 2 | 1 | | |
| Georgia | 58 | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 26 | | 13 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Maryland | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mississippi | 56 | | 6 | | | |
| North Carolina | | | 2 | 2 | | |
| South Carolina | 40 | | | | | |

In the West (Census of Jails, 1978, Vol. IV), Colorado was the big exception to the one year rule. There, the Census data shows 31 of the 61 Colorado jails were institutions where one could serve up to two years.

Exceptions to the one-year time rule serve to muddy up the jail picture and confuse the readers. At the recent conference of the Washington State Jailers' Association held April 21-24, 1982, in Spokane, a number of Canadian correctional officers attended from the province of Alberta. They expressed confusion and astonishment at the American jail system where five or six states run the local corrections operations. Some states, they discovered, have counties which contain both county and city jails and hold city, county, and state prisoners with jail populations varying in size from one prisoner to several thousand.

Another point needing clarification is who runs the jails? The sheriffs operate most of the county jails in the 3,041 county governments of the United States. County correctional administrators or wardens run jails in some of the counties of Pennsylvania and in a few of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States. Elected jailers operate the county jails of Kentucky. In some New Jersey counties, the jails are operated by the county's governing board of freeholdes, who appoint a jail administrator.

4. City Jails

Little attention in this study was paid to city jails. Outside of the city sheriffs of Virginia and the larger city jails in the country, questionnaires were not sent to small city facilities. We developed this policy because, in the first place, most jails are operated by county governments and it is usually the sheriff who is in charge of the county jail. In the second place, the wide variation in the law makes one wonder whether in fact some of these city facilities are jails although they are so listed in the Census of Jails, 1978(2). Seventeen states do not have city jails and some that do have only one or two. The great majority of the city jails hold an average of under five people according to the census data. The variations in sentences range from two days to no maximum. Note the number of city jails listed in the census data where prisoners by law may not serve time. By our definition these places are not jails but only holding facilities. Popular opinion tends to confuse the two. In a recent national article, a writer quoted a figure of 16,909 jails and police station lockups in the United States(3). Where this figure emerged is a mystery. The article entitled "Why So Many Young People Die in Our Jails" cited one case of negligence against a so-called city jail. Again, Census data listed no such jail and we assume the writer meant a holding facility. Another source quoted in the article sought

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(2) Census of Jails, 1978, Volumes I, II, III, IV, Table I.

(3) Michaels, Marguerite, Parade, "Why So Many Young People Die in Our Jails," May 23, 1982, pp. 4-5, 7.

to make the distinction between jails and prisons, noting that 70% of the jail inmates are jailed for non-violent offenses as opposed to prisons where people serve longer sentences. What the public tends to overlook is the fact that every criminal sentenced to a Federal or state penitentiary started his time in jail. It is true that jails hold juvenile delinquents, drunks, mentally ill, and non-violent people. People also are normally held for shorter periods in jails, but this in no way diminishes the threat to the public safety by the violent predators held in local houses of detention. The statistics below, which are derived from the census data, indicate the various city jails by state and the different lengths of sentences(4). We have no explanation for the wide variation in sentencing practices in the city jails.

Average One-Day Inmate Population, February 15, 1978 (City Jails)

134 jails held 1 person
86 jails held 2 persons
119 jails held 3-5 persons
68 jails held 6-10 persons
78 jails held 11-50 persons
23 jails held 51-100 persons
34 jails held over 100 persons

TOTAL 542

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(4) Census of Jails, 1978, Volumes I, II, III, IV, Table I.

# CITY JAILS

Alabama (40)

6 jails - no maximum
29 jails - 6 months
3 jails - 3 months
1 jail - 30 days
1 jail - (See note 1)

Alaska (6)

1 jail - 1 year
2 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 1 month
2 jails - 30 days

Arizona (15)

1 jail - 1 year
7 jails - 6 months
2 jails - 90 days
2 jails - 60 days
1 jail - 7 days
1 jail - 3 months
1 jail - 2 days

Arkansas (22)

9 jails - 1 year
2 jails - 3 months
1 jail - 90 days
3 jails - 14 days
1 jail - 12 days
3 jails - no time listed
3 jails - (See note 1)

California (21)

10 jails - 1 year
3 jails - 6 months
2 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 1 month
5 jails - (See note 1)

Colorado (7)

2 jails - 2 years
1 jail - 3 months
4 jails - 90 days

Florida (26)

6 jails - 1 year
2 jails - 6 months
3 jails - 3 months
5 jails - 2 months
3 jails - 1 month
2 jails - 60 days
3 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 10 days
1 jail - 3 days

Georgia (39)

1 jail - no maximum
6 jails - 1 year
7 jails - 6 months
2 jails - 4 months
8 jails - 3 months
2 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 2 months
2 jails - 60 days
2 jails - 1 month
5 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 14 days
1 jail - 10 days
1 jail - (See note 1)

Idaho (3)

1 jail - 4 months
1 jail - 60 days
1 jail - (See note 1)

Kansas (2)

1 jail - 3 days
1 jail - 30 days

Kentucky (1)

1 jail - 1 year

Louisiana (26)

6 jails - 1 year
8 jails - 6 months
1 jail - 60 days
2 jails - 2 months
1 jail - 3 months
1 jail - 4 months
1 jail - 1 month
6 jails - 30 days

Maryland (1)

1 jail - 18 months

Michigan (12)

2 jails - 1 year
4 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 30 days
1 jail - 15 days
2 jails - 10 days
2 jails - 5 days

Minnesota (3)

1 jail - 1 year
1 jail - 6 months
1 jail - 1 month

Mississippi (12)

1 jail - no maximum
4 jails - 1 year
1 jail - 3 months
3 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 1 month
1 jail - 30 days
1 jail - 7 days

Missouri (29)

5 jails - 1 year
3 jails - 6 months
5 jails - 3 months
8 jails - 90 days
6 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 15 days
1 jail - 10 days

Montana (8)

3 jails - 6 months
1 jail - 3 months
3 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 4 days

Nevada (7)

2 jails - 1 year
4 jails - 6 months
1 jail - 3 months

New Mexico (10)

3 jails - 1 year
1 jail - 6 months
1 jail - 3 months
4 jails - 90 days
1 jail - 10 days

North Carolina (1)

1 jail - 7 days

Ohio (64)

5 jails - 18 months
8 jails - 1 year
21 jails - 6 months
1 jail - 5 months
1 jail - 90 days
2 jails - 2 months
1 jail - 60 days
10 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 14 days
1 jail - 10 days
1 jail - 6 days
2 jails - 5 days
1 jail - 4 days
1 jail - 3 days
3 jails - 2 days
2 jails - (Fig. not available)
3 jails - (See note 1)

Oklahoma (27)

1 jail - 6 months

1 jail - 3 months

2 jails - 90 days

1 jail - 50 days

1 jail - 35 days

2 jails - 1 month

9 jails - 30 days

2 jails - 20 days

1 jail - 10 days

3 jails - 7 days

2 jails - 5 days

2 jails - (See note 1)

Oregon (14)

4 jails - 1 year

2 jails - 6 months

2 jails - 3 months

3 jails - 90 days

2 jails - 30 days

1 jail - 7 days

Pennsylvania (3)

3 jails - 2 years

South Carolina 10)

2 jails - 1 year

1 jail - 3 months

1 jail - 1 month

2 jails - 30 days

4 jails - (See note 1)

South Dakota (5)

2 jails - 1 year

1 jail - 1 month

2 jails - 30 days

Tennessee (10)

1 jail - 6 months

1 jail - 90 days

1 jail - 30 days

1 jail - 15 days

1 jail - 10 days

5 jails - (See note 1)

Texas (60)

1 jail - no maximum
1 jail - 1 year
3 jails - 6 months
1 jail - 3 months
2 jails - 2 months
1 jail - 60 days
5 jails - 40 days
6 jails - 1 month
5 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 20 days
2 jails - 14 days
1 jail - 10 days
1 jail - 7 days
5 jails - 5 days
25 jails - (See note 1)

Utah (2)

1 jail - 30 days
1 jail - (See note 1)

Virginia (20)

16 jails - no maximum
1 jail - 3 years
1 jail - 2 years
1 jail - 1 year
1 jail - 30 days

Washington (26)

4 jails - 1 year
5 jails - 6 months
3 jails - 3 months
7 jails - 90 days
6 jails - 30 days
1 jail - 10 days

West Virginia (2)

1 jail - 30 days
1 jail - 10 days

Wyoming (8)

1 jail - 1 year
1 jail - 6 months
3 jails - 3 months
1 jail - 90 days
1 jail - 2 months
1 jail - 30 days

Note 1 - Sentenced prisoners may not serve time there.

Although this data on city jails seems repetitious, we didn't want to be criticized for totally ignoring the city picture. We focused primarily on county facilities and the larger urban city jails because they house the vast number of prisoners at the local level. Sheriffs, excluding Virginia, do not run city jails and the effort to survey the tiny city facilities could not be justified in terms of the cost and manpower expended.

5. Gathering the Data

We mailed out a 15-page questionnaire fully realizing that sheriffs and jail administrators over the past few years have been buried in an avalanche of surveys and questionnaires. Once a sheriff discovers he is spending more time filling out questionnaires than running his department, these informational surveys quite often are tossed into the waste-basket. Starting in September, 1981, we sent questionnaires to every county sheriff in the United States, to other identifiable county institutions operated as county departments of corrections, to city sheriffs, and to the larger city jails. Within the first 60 days more than 1,000 questionnaires had been filled out and returned, indicating a strong interest in the project. By the Christmas holidays, however, the number of incoming jail questionnaires had trickled to a halt and it become obvious that we were a considerable distance from our arbitrary goal of an 80% response. Seasoned researchers had told us earlier that a 40% return from a mail questionnaire was a good return. Determined to reach the 80% goal, we initiated a telephone campaign from the National Sheriffs' Association. Sheriffs and department administrators were contacted and asked to fill out the survey. In

many instances it was necessary to mail out additional questionnaires to those who had lost or never received them. A letter writing campaign followed in which the National Sheriffs' Association Executive Board and the National Sheriffs' Association Board of Directors cooperated by persuading sheriffs in their states to fill out the questionnaires. Not all states were represented on these two National Sheriffs' Association bodies and direct communication was again instituted by the project staff. By the end of April 1982, this additional communication effort had netted questionnaires that pushed the total to 2,664. We hope those counties which did not respond will do so by the time this survey report is in its final form.

## III. THE JAIL CRISIS AND INTEREST IN THE SURVEY

For the past decade the National Sheriffs' Association increasingly has devoted more and more of its time and resources to the jail crisis in America. When the jails of our criminal justice system suddenly underwent legal bombardment through a barrage of lawsuits, the National Sheriffs' Association in 1973-74 published seven handbooks on jails and organized a Jail Operations Section. Two years ago the National Sheriffs' Association Jail Operations Section, through funding from the National Institute of Corrections, completed its first major project with the development of the Jail Officer's Training Manual. Today over 4,000 jail officers have participated in the program.

Throughout this period of jail turmoil, an increasing number of sheriffs and jail administrators contacted the National Sheriffs' Association asking for information about jails--either because they were confronted with a lawsuit or expected to be.

One of the writers of this report, Ken Kerle, who for the past four years has examined over 550 of the nation's jails in 48 states, found sheriffs and jail administrators who wanted information regarding training, personnel practices in other jurisdictions, new jail construction, and jail standards(5). This clamor for information

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(5) Ken Kerle has 600 pages of notes based on his travels which served as backgound information to interpret the data in this report.

triggered the one-page questionnaire survey as an intitial fact-finding tool to gather data which might be of interest to the practitioners of the trade. Interest in jails intensified to the point that the National Sheriffs' Association asked the National Institute of Corrections to finance a nationwide survey of jails to supply some of the answers.

What follows are the tentative conclusions of the authors based upon the data submitted by sheriffs and jail staffs and viewed critically in the light of their own jail experiences.

## IV. REPORT PROCEDURE

To make the report as readable and understandable as possible, we listed the questions as they appeared in the survey, followed by the responses from the participants. With many of the questions, our comments on the responses summarize our own personal observations. We feel that data of this nature lends itself to interpretation and that we have an obligation to inform our reading public what we believe these answers imply for the future of jail operations. Reasonable people can and do disagree on interpreting data of this nature, but if this report is to be meaningful to jail staffs and sheriffs in our nation's jails, we have to tell it as we think it is. We emphasize that these views are those of Ford and Kerle and neither those of the National Sheriffs' Association nor the National Institute of Corrections. We promised not to identify any of the data submitted by the participants before getting their approval. This information which follows summarizes this data without identifying particular jails which responded to the questionnaire.

## V. EXPLANATION OF CATEGORIES

The analysis of the data in the survey is broken down into four categories of jail bed space. In this way, all the participants are grouped into approximately equal numbers, each of the four groups comprising about 25% of the total beds. The general total is also given.

JAIL CATEGORIES

2,664 questionnaires returned

2,452 answered the questionnaire on the number of beds in their facility

| CATEGORY | TOTAL BEDS | JAILS | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | 1-16 | 640 | 26.1 |
| II | 17-30 | 597 | 50.4 |
| III | 31-62 | 603 | 75.0 |
| IV | 63-UP | 612 | 100.0 |
| | TOTAL | 2,452 | |

# SURVEY FINDINGS
# AND
# COMMENTS

The following pages detail the questionnaire reponses. In some cases the percentage breakdown will not total 100 because of rounding. In addition, for those questions that contain sub-questions requiring multiple answers, the total answers will not add up to the total number of responses because participants could elect to answer any or all of the sub-questions that applied directly to their jails. The numbers are not be be taken as absolute quantities; rather, they represent the general composite state of our nation's jails.

## Report on Section 1: General

Calculated for 2,664 responses as of June 1, 1982

### 1 GENERAL

OVERALL RESPONSE

1.10 Who Runs the Jail?

| Agency | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| County | 2,427 | 91.1 |
| City | 28 | 1.1 |
| State | 26 | 1.0 |
| Other | 48 | 1.8 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

1.10 Who Runs the Jail?

| Agency | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| County | 620 | 96.9 |
| City | 12 | 1.9 |
| State | 6 | 0.9 |
| Other | 4 | 0.6 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

1.10 Who Runs the Jail?

| Agency | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| County | 587 | 98.3 |
| City | 6 | 1.0 |
| State | 4 | 0.7 |
| Other | 4 | 0.7 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

1.10 Who Runs the Jail?

| Agency | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| County | 589 | 97.7 |
| City | 3 | 0.5 |
| State | 6 | 1.0 |
| Other | 9 | 1.5 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

1.10 Who Runs the Jail?

| Agency | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| County | 579 | 94.6 |
| City | 6 | 1.0 |
| State | 10 | 1.6 |
| Other | 27 | 4.4 |

COMMENT

It is evident that the county is the governmental unit in charge of most jails in the United States. The section on city jails in the introduction explained why we chose not to survey the majority of city-run jails in the nation. Although, according to Census data, only five states operate state jail systems, the 26 jails in the state systems reported in this survey show that in some instances the individual jails were counted on separate survey forms. One state amalgamated all of its facility statistics on one form without breaking them out. The small number of "other" indicates that a few governmental units were not classified in the above categories, e.g., borough, town, or township.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

1.11 Does Your Jail House Inmates From More Than One County?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,150 | 43.2 |
| No | 1,154 | 43.3 |
| No Answer | 360 | 13.5 |

1.11.1 If Yes, Is This a Temporary Arrangement?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 985 | 37.0 |
| No | 161 | 6.0 |
| No Answer | 1,518 | 57.0 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

1.11 Does Your Jail House Inmates From More Than One County?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 236 | 36.9 |
| No | 364 | 56.9 |
| No Answer | 40 | 6.3 |

1.11.1 If Yes, Is This a Temporary Arrangement?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 216 | 33.8 |
| No | 22 | 3.4 |
| No Answer | 402 | 62.8 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

1.11 Does Your Jail House Inmates From More Than One County?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 291 | 48.7 |
| No | 259 | 43.4 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.9 |

1.11.1 If Yes, Is This a Temporary Arrangement?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 241 | 40.4 |
| No | 42 | 7.0 |
| No Answer | 314 | 52.6 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

1.11 Does Your Jail House Inmates From More Than One County?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 287 | 47.6 |
| No | 260 | 43.1 |
| No Answer | 56 | 9.3 |

1.11.1 If Yes, Is This a Temporary Arrangement?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 245 | 40.6 |
| No | 42 | 7.0 |
| No Answer | 316 | 52.4 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

1.11 Does Your Jail House Inmates From More Than One County?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 316 | 51.6 |
| No | 245 | 40.0 |
| No Answer | 51 | 8.3 |

1.11.1 If Yes, Is This a Temporary Arrangement?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 265 | 43.3 |
| No | 52 | 8.5 |
| No Answer | 295 | 48.2 |

COMMENT

Six percent in the overall response category answered that it was not a temporary arrangement and suggested a permanent arrangement has been made to house prisoners with surrounding counties. Often jails send prisoners elsewhere due to overcrowding or because of their inability to separate juveniles and women from the men by sight and sound. One sheriff reported housing a female charged with drunk and disorderly in a local YWCA since the county would have been forced to pay $100 for a night's lodging in a neighboring county jail. Another county paid a bill of $400 per day out of its county budget when its small 11-person jail was burned out by a juvenile who set fire to a mattress.

OVERALL RESPONSE

1.12 Have You Used Services From the NIC Jail Center?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 692 | 26.0 |
| No | 1,586 | 59.5 |
| No Answer | 386 | 14.5 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

1.12 Have You Used Services From the NIC Jail Center?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 67 | 10.5 |
| No | 530 | 82.8 |
| No Answer | 43 | 6.7 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

1.12 Have You Used Services From the NIC Jail Center?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 110 | 18.4 |
| No | 425 | 71.2 |
| No Answer | 62 | 10.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

1.12 Have You Used Services From the NIC Jail Center?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 175 | 29.0 |
| No | 364 | 60.4 |
| No Answer | 64 | 10.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

1.12 Have You Used Services From the NIC Jail Center?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 326 | 53.3 |
| No | 236 | 38.6 |
| No Answer | 50 | 8.2 |

COMMENT

Most replied that they have not used the services from the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center in Boulder, Colorado. When jails are compared by size, it becomes evident that most small jails of the United States have not sent jail administrators or sheriffs for management training to the Federal Jail Center. This is something we feel should be changed since it is the small facilities which are consistently understaffed and denied opportunities for training. A manual on resources for small jails produced by the Jail Center, although helpful, does not totally solve the problem. A large number

of sheriffs told us that they couldn't send people away for a week or two since it would deplete completely their inadequately staffed departments.

The National Institute of Corrections, well aware of the problem, has a series of 12 regional training sites scattered throughout the country, but we have no statistics on the frequency of use by other jails of these sites. It is our impression that the small jails housing under 20 inmates daily are confronted with the same problems described above with regard to the regional centers. To cite just one example, the regional center at Fort Scott, Kansas, in the southeastern part of the state of Missouri's border, would be a trip of over 300 miles for those in the central and northern part of Kansas--about the same distance as it is to the National Center in Boulder.

2 LEGAL

OVERALL RESPONSE

2.1 Have You Ever Been Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 423 | 15.9 |
| No | 1,927 | 72.3 |
| No Answer | 314 | 11.8 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

2.1 Have You Ever Been Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 48 | 7.5 |
| No | 562 | 87.8 |
| No Answer | 30 | 4.7 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

2.1 Have You Ever Been Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 61 | 10.2 |
| No | 497 | 83.2 |
| No Answer | 39 | 6.5 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

2.1 Have You Ever Been Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 93 | 15.4 |
| No | 466 | 77.3 |
| No Answer | 44 | 7.3 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

2.1 Have You Ever Been Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 213 | 34.8 |
| No | 366 | 59.8 |
| No Answer | 33 | 5.4 |

OVERALL RESPONSE

2.2 Are You Currently Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 285 | 10.7 |
| No | 2,021 | 75.9 |
| No Answer | 358 | 13.4 |

2.2.1 If Yes To Either Question, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 138 | 5.2 |
| Federal | 270 | 10.1 |
| No Answer | 2,256 | 84.7 |

2.2.2 If Yes To Either Question, What For?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 164 | 6.2 |
| Crowded Cond. | 209 | 7.8 |
| Recreation | 206 | 7.7 |
| Food | 102 | 3.8 |
| Pers. Hygiene | 93 | 3.5 |
| Classification | 133 | 5.0 |
| Structure | 181 | 6.8 |
| Visitation | 158 | 5.9 |
| Health Area | 94 | 3.5 |
| Suicides | 26 | 1.0 |
| Mentally Ill | 47 | 1.8 |
| Staffing | 102 | 3.8 |
| Fire Hazards | 111 | 4.2 |
| Other | 104 | 3.9 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

2.2 Are You Currently Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 27 | 4.2 |
| No | 572 | 89.4 |
| No Answer | 41 | 6.4 |

2.2.1 If Yes To Either Question, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 30 | 4.7 |
| Federal | 15 | 2.3 |
| No Answer | 595 | 93.0 |

2.2.2 If Yes To Either Question, What For?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 9 | 1.4 |
| Crowded Cond. | 9 | 1.4 |
| Recreation | 14 | 2.2 |
| Food | 8 | 1.3 |
| Pers. Hygiene | 7 | 1.1 |
| Classification | 12 | 1.9 |
| Structure | 28 | 4.4 |
| Visitation | 10 | 1.6 |
| Health Area | 6 | 0.9 |
| Suicides | 3 | 0.5 |
| Mentally Ill | 3 | 0.5 |
| Staffing | 9 | 1.4 |
| Fire Hazards | 13 | 2.0 |
| Other | 13 | 2.0 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

2.2 Are You Currently Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 41 | 6.9 |
| No | 503 | 84.3 |
| No Answer | 53 | 8.9 |

2.2.1 If Yes To Either Question, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 19 | 3.2 |
| Federal | 38 | 6.4 |
| No Answer | 540 | 90.5 |

2.2.2 If Yes To Either Question, What For?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 19 | 3.2 |
| Crowded Cond. | 22 | 3.7 |
| Recreation | 27 | 4.5 |
| Food | 14 | 2.3 |
| Pers. Hygiene | 10 | 1.7 |
| Classification | 17 | 2.8 |
| Structure | 29 | 4.9 |
| Visitation | 17 | 2.8 |
| Health Area | 11 | 1.8 |
| Suicides | 3 | 0.5 |
| Mentally Ill | 4 | 0.7 |
| Staffing | 7 | 1.2 |
| Fire Hazards | 18 | 3.0 |
| Other | 11 | 1.8 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

2.2 Are You Currently Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 54 | 9.0 |
| No | 496 | 82.3 |
| No Answer | 53 | 8.8 |

2.2.1 If Yes To Either Question, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 37 | 6.1 |
| Federal | 54 | 9.0 |
| No Answer | 512 | 84.9 |

2.2.2 If Yes To Either Question, What For?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 33 | 5.5 |
| Crowded Cond. | 45 | 7.5 |
| Recreation | 43 | 7.1 |
| Food | 24 | 4.0 |
| Pers. Hygiene | 25 | 4.1 |
| Classification | 24 | 4.0 |
| Structure | 38 | 6.3 |
| Visitation | 30 | 5.0 |
| Health Area | 18 | 3.0 |
| Suicides | 6 | 1.0 |
| Mentally Ill | 5 | 0.8 |
| Staffing | 18 | 3.0 |
| Fire Hazards | 28 | 4.6 |
| Other | 28 | 4.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

2.2 Are You Currently Under Court Order?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 161 | 26.3 |
| No | 409 | 66.8 |
| No Answer | 42 | 6.9 |

2.2.1 If Yes To Either Question, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 50 | 8.2 |
| Federal | 157 | 25.7 |
| No Answer | 405 | 66.2 |

2.2.2 If Yes To Either Question, What For?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 103 | 16.8 |
| Crowded Cond. | 129 | 21.1 |
| Recreation | 120 | 19.6 |
| Food | 55 | 9.0 |
| Pers. Hygiene | 50 | 8.2 |
| Classification | 80 | 13.1 |
| Structure | 83 | 13.6 |
| Visitation | 100 | 16.3 |
| Health Area | 59 | 9.6 |
| Suicides | 14 | 2.3 |
| Mentally Ill | 35 | 5.7 |
| Staffing | 67 | 10.9 |
| Fire Hazards | 51 | 8.3 |
| Other | 51 | 8.3 |

2.3 Is the Jail a Party in a Pending Lawsuit?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 529 | 19.9 |
| No | 1,797 | 67.5 |
| No Answer | 338 | 12.7 |

2.3.1 If Yes, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 144 | 5.4 |
| Federal | 374 | 14.0 |
| No Answer | 2,146 | 80.6 |

2.3.3 If Yes, Has a Special Master Been Appointed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 65 | 2.4 |
| No | 388 | 14.6 |
| No Answer | 2,211 | 83.0 |

2.3 Is the Jail a Party in a Pending Lawsuit?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 38 | 5.9 |
| No | 570 | 89.1 |
| No Answer | 32 | 5.0 |

2.3.1 If Yes, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 16 | 2.5 |
| Federal | 22 | 3.4 |
| No Answer | 602 | 94.1 |

2.3.3 If Yes, Has a Special Master Been Appointed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 2 | 0.3 |
| No | 33 | 5.2 |
| No Answer | 605 | 94.5 |

2.3 Is the Jail a Party in a Pending Lawsuit?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 69 | 11.6 |
| No | 480 | 80.4 |
| No Answer | 48 | 8.0 |

2.3.1 If Yes, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 20 | 3.4 |
| Federal | 47 | 7.9 |
| No Answer | 530 | 88.8 |

2.3.3 If Yes, Has a Special Master Been Appointed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 9 | 1.5 |
| No | 48 | 8.0 |
| No Answer | 540 | 90.5 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

2.3 Is the Jail a Party in a Pending Lawsuit?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 147 | 24.4 |
| No | 406 | 67.3 |
| No Answer | 50 | 8.3 |

2.3.1 If Yes, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 52 | 8.6 |
| Federal | 92 | 15.3 |
| No Answer | 459 | 76.1 |

2.3.3 If Yes, Has a Special Master Been Appointed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 19 | 3.2 |
| No | 107 | 17.7 |
| No Answer | 477 | 79.1 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

2.3 Is the Jail a Party in a Pending Lawsuit?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 268 | 43.8 |
| No | 305 | 49.8 |
| No Answer | 39 | 6.4 |

2.3.1 If Yes, State or Federal?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| State | 55 | 9.0 |
| Federal | 207 | 33.8 |
| No Answer | 350 | 57.2 |

2.3.3 If Yes, Has a Special Master Been Appointed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 35 | 5.7 |
| No | 194 | 31.7 |
| No Answer | 383 | 62.6 |

COMMENT

The legal question section of the questionnaire illustrates what most people knowledgeable about jails already know: Plenty of jails have been in court, many are now in court, and there are heavy odds that many more will be in court for the 14 different reasons cited in responses to the "what for?" question (and perhaps for others we haven't considered).

It seems to us that too many county governing bodies in this country, whether out of budgetary constraints, stubbornness, or ignorance, refuse to bite the bullet to help sheriffs and jail administrators overcome these problems by providing them with sufficient funds to remedy these unsafe and unconstitutional jails.

We feel, too, that many of the states must accept part of the blame. Governors and legislatures have sat idly by in many instances and have turned thumbs down on a set of workable jail standards against which jail operations could be measured. Many states which do have standards do not give inspection staffs the enforcement powers they need to correct the conditions so often enumerated in the lawsuits.

These legal jail scenarios have been acted out for over a decade. Perhaps county governing bodies enjoy being hauled into court and compelled to pay out thousands of dollars for mistakes in the jail which have been brushed aside in terms of inadequate staffing, no recreation, poor medical and food services, no classification scheme, or just a plain, outdated firetrap facility. What these county

governing bodies have failed to understand is the term "minimal constitutional conditions." They have no choice. They can either meet these conditons or ultimately they will be in court. Unlike decisions on airport authorities, highways, schools, or hospitals, they have no discretion in regard to constitutional standards. Either they meet minimal standards or they will be compelled to close their jails or operate under court order until they do comply with the standards.

## 3 ADMINISTRATION

### OVERALL RESPONSE

### 3.1 Average Annual Operating Budget

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $ | 651,329.45 | for 1,840 | samples |
| 1980 | $ | 556,028.84 | for 1,689 | samples |
| 1979 | $ | 504,859.14 | for 1,522 | samples |

Number of Decreases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 to 1981 | 150 decreased out of | 1,658 samples |
| 1979 to 1980 | 129 decreased out of | 1,516 samples |

### CATEGORY I (1-16)

### 3.1 Average Annual Operating Budget

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $ | 94,986.47 | for 434 | samples |
| 1980 | $ | 76,377.61 | for 385 | samples |
| 1979 | $ | 44,584.90 | for 346 | samples |

Number of Decreases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 to 1981 | 44 decreased out of | 381 samples |
| 1979 to 1980 | 41 decreased out of | 345 samples |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

3.1 Average Annual Operating Budget

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $ 132,251.56 | for | 436 | samples |
| 1980 | $ 114,740.09 | for | 394 | samples |
| 1979 | $ 96,597.81 | for | 355 | samples |

Number of Decreases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 to 1981 | 31 decreased out of | 388 samples |
| 1979 to 1980 | 35 decreased out of | 353 samples |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

3.1 Average Annual Operating Budget

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $ 256,566.06 | for | 446 | samples |
| 1980 | $ 226,985.40 | for | 423 | samples |
| 1979 | $ 188,674.94 | for | 377 | samples |

Number of Decreases

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980 to 1981 | 39 decreased out of | 411 samples |
| 1979 to 1980 | 27 decreased out of | 376 samples |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

3.1 Average Annual Operating Budget

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $ 1,926,301.89 | for | 501 | samples |
| 1980 | $ 1,599,904.63 | for | 469 | samples |
| 1979 | $ 1,508,795.00 | for | 427 | samples |

Number of Decreases

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 to 1981 | 33 decreased out of | 460 | samples |
| 1979 to 1980 | 24 decreased out of | 425 | samples |

OVERALL RESPONSE

3.2 Average Cost Per Day of Housing a Prisoner

Average cost per day $ 20.69 out of 1,972 responses

CATEGORY I (1-16)

3.2 Average Cost Per Day of Housing a Prisoner

Average cost per day $ 19.16 out of 502 responses

CATEGORY II (17-30)

3.2 Average Cost Per Day of Housing a Prisoner

Average cost per day $ 18.74 out of 465 responses

CATEGORY III (31-62)

3.2 Average Cost Per Day of Housing a Prisoner

Average cost per day $ 19.98 out of 457 responses

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

3.2 Average Cost Per Day of Housing a Prisoner

Average cost per day $ 25.02 out of 515 responses

OVERALL RESPONSE

3.3 Are All of Your Jail Operations Covered in a Policy/Procedure Manual?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,776 | 66.7 |
| No | 493 | 18.5 |
| No Answer | 395 | 14.8 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

3.3 Are All of Your Jail Operations Covered in a Policy/Procedure Manual?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 443 | 69.2 |
| No | 143 | 22.3 |
| No Answer | 54 | 8.4 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

3.3 Are All of Your Jail Operations Covered in a Policy/Procedure Manual?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 395 | 66.2 |
| No | 136 | 22.8 |
| No Answer | 66 | 11.1 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

3.3 Are All of Your Jail Operations Covered in a Policy/Procedure Manual?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 424 | 70.3 |
| No | 119 | 19.7 |
| No Answer | 60 | 10.0 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

3.3 Are All of Your Jail Operations Covered in a Policy/Procedure Manual?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 481 | 78.6 |
| No | 38 | 14.4 |
| No Answer | 43 | 7.0 |

COMMENT

This wasn't a good question for we think that many who answered "yes" to it are wrong and do not have all of their jail operations covered in a written manual. Many have something in writing, but when one examines the contents, as we have done in many jails, written policies and procedures are missing (such as emergency fire and evacuation, escapes, riots, how to handle a jail suicide, or how to book a prisoner, etc). Often sheriffs and jail administrators are at a loss concerning how to begin developing written policies and procedures and they borrow these developed by another county.

This is acceptable if the manual has been thoroughly read and digested However, some jails have manuals spelling out certain operational procedures which are not followed because their staffs are not informed. Legally, this places the jail in an untenable position of claiming to do something it doesn't do.

Even if all jails did have a comprehensive policy/procedure manual, a much more important consideration is whether the jail staffs understand all the procedures and policies and carry them out on a regular basis.

3.4 Have Any Bond Issues for Jail Replacement or Renovation Been Proposed in the Past Three Years?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 408 | 15.3 |
| No | 1,895 | 71.1 |
| No Answer | 361 | 13.6 |

3.4.1 If Yes, Did They Pass?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 249 | 9.3 |
| No | 132 | 5.0 |
| No Answer | 2,283 | 85.7 |

3.5 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Pending?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 131 | 4.9 |
| No | 1,946 | 73.0 |
| No Answer | 587 | 22.0 |

3.6 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Being Proposed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 214 | 8.0 |
| No | 1,833 | 68.8 |
| No Answer | 617 | 23.2 |

3.4 Have Any Bond Issues for Jail Replacement or Renovation Been Proposed in the Past Three Years?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 81 | 12.7 |
| No | 522 | 81.6 |
| No Answer | 37 | 5.8 |

3.4.1 If Yes, Did They Pass?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 49 | 7.7 |
| No | 37 | 5.8 |
| No Answer | 554 | 86.6 |

3.5 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Pending?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 28 | 4.4 |
| No | 511 | 79.8 |
| No Answer | 101 | 15.8 |

3.6 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Being Proposed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 42 | 6.6 |
| No | 490 | 76.6 |
| No Answer | 108 | 16.9 |

3.4 Have Any Bond Issues for Jail Replacement or Renovation Been Proposed in the Past Three Years?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 71 | 11.9 |
| No | 473 | 79.2 |
| No Answer | 53 | 8.9 |

3.4.1 If Yes, Did They Pass?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 40 | 6.7 |
| No | 25 | 4.2 |
| No Answer | 532 | 89.1 |

3.5 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Pending?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 20 | 3.4 |
| No | 466 | 78.1 |
| No Answer | 111 | 18.6 |

3.6 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Being Proposed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 33 | 5.5 |
| No | 454 | 76.0 |
| No Answer | 110 | 18.4 |

3.4 Have Any Bond Issues for Jail Replacement or Renovation Been Proposed in the Past Three Years?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 92 | 15.3 |
| No | 451 | 74.8 |
| No Answer | 60 | 10.0 |

3.4.1 If Yes, Did They Pass?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 54 | 9.0 |
| No | 27 | 4.5 |
| No Answer | 522 | 86.6 |

3.5 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Pending?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 26 | 4.3 |
| No | 465 | 77.1 |
| No Answer | 112 | 18.6 |

3.6 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Being Proposed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 52 | 8.6 |
| No | 426 | 70.6 |
| No Answer | 125 | 20.7 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

3.4 Have Any Bond Issues for Jail Replacement or Renovation Been Proposed in the Past Three Years?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 155 | 25.3 |
| No | 412 | 67.3 |
| No Answer | 45 | 7.4 |

3.4.1 If Yes, Did They Pass?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 101 | 16.5 |
| No | 41 | 6.7 |
| No Answer | 470 | 76.8 |

3.5 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Pending?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 54 | 8.8 |
| No | 466 | 76.1 |
| No Answer | 92 | 15.0 |

3.6 Are Any Construction Bond Issues Being Proposed?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 85 | 13.9 |
| No | 426 | 69.6 |
| No Answer | 101 | 16.5 |

## 4 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF PRESENT JAIL

### OVERALL RESPONSE

#### 4.1 Number of Beds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | Average Total | 71.9 | out of 2,452 responses |
| 4.1.2 | Average Male | 61.2 | out of 2,202 responses |
| 4.1.3 | Average Female | 8.0 | out of 1,916 responses |
| 4.1.4 | Average Juvenile | 5.0 | out of 1,209 responses |

#### 4.2 How Many Inmates Was the Jail Designed to House?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Average Male | 61.2 | out of 2,271 responses |
| 4.2.2 | Average Female | 8.9 | out of 1,896 responses |
| 4.2.3 | Average Juvenile | 5.1 | out of 1,201 responses |

### CATEGORY I (1-16)

#### 4.1 Number of Beds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | Average Total | 10.3 | out of 640 responses |
| 4.1.2 | Average Male | 8.1 | out of 552 responses |
| 4.1.3 | Average Female | 2.3 | out of 422 responses |
| 4.1.4 | Average Juvenile | 2.1 | out of 279 responses |

#### 4.2 How Many Inmates Was the Jail Designed to House?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Average Male | 9.3 | out of 593 responses |
| 4.2.2 | Average Female | 2.5 | out of 426 responses |
| 4.2.3 | Average Juvenile | 2.2 | out of 280 responses |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.1 Number of Beds

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | Average Total | 23.6 | out of | 597 responses |
| 4.1.2 | Average Male | 18.7 | out of | 525 responses |
| 4.1.3 | Average Female | 3.4 | out of | 465 responses |
| 4.1.4 | Average Juvenile | 3.2 | out of | 342 responses |

4.2 How Many Inmates Was the Jail Designed to House?

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Average Male | 20.5 | out of | 547 responses |
| 4.2.2 | Average Female | 3.8 | out of | 463 responses |
| 4.2.3 | Average Juvenile | 3.4 | out of | 332 responses |

## CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.1 Number of Beds

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | Average Total | 44.2 | out of | 603 responses |
| 4.1.2 | Average Male | 37.2 | out of | 547 responses |
| 4.1.3 | Average Female | 5.5 | out of | 502 responses |
| 4.1.4 | Average Juvenile | 5.3 | out of | 333 responses |

4.2 How Many Inmates Was the Jail Designed to House?

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Average Male | 39.1 | out of | 539 responses |
| 4.2.2 | Average Female | 6.1 | out of | 488 responses |
| 4.2.3 | Average Juvenile | 5.3 | out of | 335 responses |

## CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

### 4.1 Number of Beds

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.1 | Average Total | 210.7 | out of | 612 responses |
| 4.1.2 | Average Male | 176.9 | out of | 556 responses |
| 4.1.3 | Average Female | 19.3 | out of | 510 responses |
| 4.1.4 | Average Juvenile | 10.4 | out of | 244 responses |

### 4.2 How Many Inmates Was the Jail Designed to House?

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.2.1 | Average Male | 175.6 | out of | 565 responses |
| 4.2.2 | Average Female | 21.9 | out of | 497 responses |
| 4.2.3 | Average Juvenile | 10.4 | out of | 241 responses |

## 4.3 Date Jail Built

| | |
|---|---|
| 108 | Jails were built in the 1980s |
| 640 | Jails were built in the 1970s |
| 390 | Jails were built in the 1960s |
| 276 | Jails were built in the 1950s |
| 85 | Jails were built in the 1940s |
| 264 | Jails were built in the 1930s |
| 151 | Jails were built in the 1920s |
| 110 | Jails were built in the 1910s |
| 87 | Jails were built in the 1900s |
| 86 | Jails were built in the 1890s |
| 56 | Jails were built in the 1880s |
| 56 | Jails were built in the 1870s |
| 19 | Jails were built in the 1860s |
| 20 | Jails were built in the 1850s |
| 4 | Jails were built in the 1840s |
| 8 | Jails were built in the 1830s |
| 4 | Jails were built in the 1820s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1810s |
| 7 | Jails were built in the 1800s |

291 Jails did not respond

4.3 Date Jail Built

| | |
|---|---|
| 25 | Jails were built in the 1980s |
| 136 | Jails were built in the 1970s |
| 54 | Jails were built in the 1960s |
| 57 | Jails were built in the 1950s |
| 21 | Jails were built in the 1940s |
| 69 | Jails were built in the 1930s |
| 43 | Jails were built in the 1920s |
| 47 | Jails were built in the 1910s |
| 34 | Jails were built in the 1900s |
| 45 | Jails were built in the 1890s |
| 21 | Jails were built in the 1880s |
| 18 | Jails were built in the 1870s |
| 10 | Jails were built in the 1860s |
| 5 | Jails were built in the 1850s |
| 3 | Jails were built in the 1840s |
| 4 | Jails were built in the 1830s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1820s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1810s |
| 3 | Jails were built in the 1800s |
| 45 | Jails did not respond |

4.3 Date Jail Built

| | |
|---|---|
| 24 | Jails were built in the 1980s |
| 152 | Jails were built in the 1970s |
| 87 | Jails were built in the 1960s |
| 62 | Jails were built in the 1950s |
| 22 | Jails were built in the 1940s |
| 62 | Jails were built in the 1930s |
| 43 | Jails were built in the 1920s |
| 22 | Jails were built in the 1910s |
| 24 | Jails were built in the 1900s |
| 16 | Jails were built in the 1890s |
| 17 | Jails were built in the 1880s |
| 18 | Jails were built in the 1870s |
| 3 | Jails were built in the 1860s |
| 8 | Jails were built in the 1850s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1840s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1830s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1820s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1810s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1800s |
| 33 | Jails did not respond |

4.3 Date Jail Built

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 | Jails were built in the 1980s |
| 159 | Jails were built in the 1970s |
| 118 | Jails were built in the 1960s |
| 80 | Jails were built in the 1950s |
| 21 | Jails were built in the 1940s |
| 61 | Jails were built in the 1930s |
| 30 | Jails were built in the 1920s |
| 25 | Jails were built in the 1910s |
| 20 | Jails were built in the 1900s |
| 12 | Jails were built in the 1890s |
| 11 | Jails were built in the 1880s |
| 11 | Jails were built in the 1870s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1860s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1850s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1840s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1830s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1820s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1810s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1800s |

26 Jails did not respond

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.3 Date Jail Built

| | |
|---|---|
| 36 | Jails were built in the 1980s |
| 185 | Jails were built in the 1970s |
| 122 | Jails were built in the 1960s |
| 73 | Jails were built in the 1950s |
| 20 | Jails were built in the 1940s |
| 67 | Jails were built in the 1930s |
| 33 | Jails were built in the 1920s |
| 14 | Jails were built in the 1910s |
| 7 | Jails were built in the 1900s |
| 11 | Jails were built in the 1890s |
| 6 | Jails were built in the 1880s |
| 7 | Jails were built in the 1870s |
| 4 | Jails were built in the 1860s |
| 4 | Jails were built in the 1850s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1840s |
| 1 | Jails were built in the 1830s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1820s |
| 2 | Jails were built in the 1810s |
| 0 | Jails were built in the 1800s |
| 17 | Jails did not respond |

COMMENTS

Overall, 612 jails which were built between 1900 and 1940 still operate. Of these old ~~jails~~ 262 originated in the 19th century. It is a small wonder that so many sheriffs and jail administrators listed modernization as a major problem.

OVERALL RESPONSE

4.4 Is the Jail a Separate Building?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 585 | 22.0 |
| No | 1,769 | 66.4 |
| No Answer | 310 | 11.6 |

4.4.1 If No, Please Check What Other Agencies Are Within the Building

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | 1,515 | 56.9 |
| Courts | 745 | 28.0 |
| Residence | 364 | 13.7 |
| Other | 672 | 25.2 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

4.4 Is the Jail a Separate Building?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 105 | 16.4 |
| No | 511 | 79.8 |
| No Answer | 24 | 3.8 |

4.4.1 If No, Please Check What Other Agencies Are Within the Building

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | 408 | 63.8 |
| Courts | 201 | 31.4 |
| Residence | 154 | 24.1 |
| Other | 181 | 28.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.4 Is the Jail a Separate Building?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 117 | 19.6 |
| No | 438 | 73.4 |
| No Answer | 42 | 7.0 |

4.4.1 If No, Please Check What Other Agencies Are Within the Building

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | 379 | 63.5 |
| Courts | 173 | 29.0 |
| Residence | 106 | 17.8 |
| Other | 155 | 26.0 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.4 Is the Jail a Separate Building?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 137 | 22.7 |
| No | 424 | 70.3 |
| No Answer | 42 | 7.0 |

4.4.1 If No, Please Check What Other Agencies Are Within the Building

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | 368 | 61.0 |
| Courts | 173 | 28.7 |
| Residence | 69 | 11.4 |
| Other | 170 | 28.2 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.4 Is the Jail a Separate Building?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 205 | 33.5 |
| No | 374 | 61.1 |
| No Answer | 33 | 5.4 |

4.4.1 If No, Please Check What Other Agencies Are Within the Building

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement | 341 | 55.7 |
| Courts | 186 | 30.4 |
| Residence | 30 | 4.9 |
| Other | 157 | 25.7 |

COMMENT

Many jails are still a part of the courthouse, with the jail facility itself found on the upper floors. Often the sallyport entrance is in the basement or at ground floor level, requiring that prisoners be transported by elevators to the booking area. Some of the newer jails are part of criminal justice centers which house all corrections, court, and law enforcement personnel within the same structure.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

4.5 Average Square Feet per Cell

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 67.8 | for | 1,251 samples |
| Double | 88.2 | for | 928 samples |
| Multiple | 180.5 | for | 884 samples |
| Dormitory | 465.4 | for | 643 samples |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

4.5 Average Square Feet per Cell

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 67.5 | for | 295 samples |
| Double | 90.0 | for | 250 samples |
| Multiple | 205.2 | for | 169 samples |
| Dormitory | 351.5 | for | 57 samples |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.5 Average Square Feet per Cell

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 69.0 | for | 257 samples |
| Double | 102.9 | for | 227 samples |
| Multiple | 177.9 | for | 207 samples |
| Dormitory | 333.9 | for | 143 samples |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.5 Average Square Feet per Cell

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 73.4 | for | 285 samples |
| Double | 83.1 | for | 214 samples |
| Multiple | 155.0 | for | 247 samples |
| Dormitory | 421.1 | for | 176 samples |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.5 Average Square Feet per Cell

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 63.6 | for | 398 samples |
| Double | 77.1 | for | 225 samples |
| Multiple | 191.2 | for | 250 samples |
| Dormitory | 591.6 | for | 264 samples |

COMMENT

Cell size in a jail is a difficult question to phrase properly in a jail survey questionnaire. Cell sizes tend to vary in jails even though they appear the same to the naked eye. Recently, during a jail audit, we found different cell sizes for each of the three floors in the jail even though the floor plans looked the same for all three floors. The plumbing to the water basins and toilets between the cellblocks accounted for the differences in the sizes. Unless jail staffs have had an opportunity to compute cell sizes in prior surveys, most do not have this information at their fingertips. Often the

dilemma is further compounded when jails have single cells which are double-bunked. Part of the time these cells are the living quarters for two inmates and part of the time for one inmate. A few people responding to the survey did not understand that the square footage of the cell is found by multiplying the length by the width of the cell. This should have been explained in the questionnaire, but was overlooked.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

4.5 Number of Cells For:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | Average single occupancy | 27.8 | out of 1,522 responses |
| 4.5.2 | Average double occupancy | 11.7 | out of 1,209 responses |
| 4.5.3 | Average multiple occupancy | 11.2 | out of 1,198 responses |
| 4.5.4 | Average dormitories | 12.5 | out of 883 responses |

4.6 Occupancy Rate of the Largest Dormitory

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.6 | Average occupancy rate | 16.8 | out of 1,229 responses |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

4.5 Number of Cells For:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | Average single occupancy | 4.7 | out of 377 responses |
| 4.5.2 | Average double occupancy | 4.2 | out of 328 responses |
| 4.5.3 | Average multiple occupancy | 6.6 | out of 227 responses |
| 4.5.4 | Average dormitories | 14.4 | out of 79 responses |

4.6 Occupancy Rate of the Largest Dormitory

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.6 | Average occupancy rate | 7.9 | out of 209 responses |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.5 Number of Cells For:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | Average single occupancy | 10.3 | out of | 335 responses |
| 4.5.2 | Average double occupancy | 6.9 | out of | 317 responses |
| 4.5.3 | Average multiple occupancy | 7.1 | out of | 301 responses |
| 4.5.4 | Average dormitories | 2.7 | out of | 193 responses |

4.6 Occupancy Rate of the Largest Dormitory

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.6 | Average occupancy rate | 10.8 | out of | 288 responses |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.5 Number of Cells For:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | Average single occupancy | 15.6 | out of | 343 responses |
| 4.5.2 | Average double occupancy | 7.9 | out of | 282 responses |
| 4.5.3 | Average multiple occupancy | 8.7 | out of | 336 responses |
| 4.5.4 | Average dormitories | 18.5 | out of | 254 responses |

4.6 Occupancy Rate of the Largest Dormitory

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.6 | Average occupancy rate | 12.7 | out of | 317 responses |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.5 Number of Cells For:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.5.1 | Average single occupancy | 70.6 | out of | 447 responses |
| 4.5.2 | Average double occupancy | 30.7 | out of | 266 responses |
| 4.5.3 | Average multiple occupancy | 21.4 | out of | 318 responses |
| 4.5.4 | Average dormitories | 12.9 | out of | 348 responses |

4.6 Occupancy Rate of the Largest Dormitory

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.6 | Average occupancy rate | 25.9 | out of | 397 responses |

OVERALL RESPONSE

4.7 Check If Other Space Is Specifically Designated for the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Drunk Tank | 338 | 12.7 |
| Library | 682 | 25.6 |
| Contact Visiting | 742 | 27.9 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 762 | 28.6 |
| Dining room | 475 | 17.8 |
| Counseling/Education | 778 | 29.2 |
| Indoor Recreation | 676 | 25.4 |
| Day Room | 1,198 | 45.0 |
| Vocational | 190 | 7.1 |
| Medical Service | 936 | 35.1 |
| Conjugal Visitation | 157 | 5.9 |

4.7 Check If Other Space Is Specifically Designated for the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Drunk Tank | 56 | 8.8 |
| Library | 69 | 10.8 |
| Contact Visiting | 162 | 25.3 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 93 | 14.5 |
| Dining room | 88 | 13.8 |
| Counseling/Education | 91 | 14.2 |
| Indoor Recreation | 103 | 16.1 |
| Day Room | 234 | 36.6 |
| Vocational | 11 | 1.7 |
| Medical Service | 82 | 12.8 |
| Conjugal Visitation | 32 | 5.0 |

4.7 Check If Other Space Is Specifically Designated for the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Drunk Tank | 88 | 14.7 |
| Library | 120 | 20.1 |
| Contact Visiting | 168 | 28.1 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 144 | 24.1 |
| Dining room | 100 | 16.8 |
| Counseling/Education | 130 | 21.8 |
| Indoor Recreation | 127 | 21.3 |
| Day Room | 261 | 43.7 |
| Vocational | 29 | 4.9 |
| Medical Service | 140 | 23.5 |
| Conjugal Visitation | 50 | 8.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.7 Check If Other Space Is Specifically Designated for the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Drunk Tank | 97 | 16.1 |
| Library | 156 | 25.9 |
| Contact Visiting | 161 | 26.7 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 180 | 29.9 |
| Dining room | 81 | 13.4 |
| Counseling/Education | 188 | 31.2 |
| Indoor Recreation | 168 | 27.9 |
| Day Room | 281 | 46.6 |
| Vocational | 38 | 6.3 |
| Medical Service | 226 | 37.5 |
| Conjugal Visitation | 46 | 7.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.7 Check If Other Space Is Specifically Designated for the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Drunk Tank | 95 | 15.5 |
| Library | 327 | 53.4 |
| Contact Visiting | 235 | 38.4 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 336 | 54.9 |
| Dining room | 198 | 32.4 |
| Counseling/Education | 363 | 59.3 |
| Indoor Recreation | 267 | 43.6 |
| Day Room | 405 | 66.2 |
| Vocational | 109 | 17.8 |
| Medical Service | 469 | 76.6 |
| Conjugal Visitation | 22 | 3.6 |

COMMENT

A large percentage of the jails lacked designated areas for any of the categories listed above. From many personal visits to jails, we have observed the makeshift arrangement of a cell turned into a counseling or attorney visiting room. Despite the fact that 34 states have decriminalized public drunkenness, we still find drunks abounding in jails, many of which have no drunk tanks near the booking area so that the occupants can be watched closely. Most jails do not have libraries and books are found stored in whatever available space can be found (such as stairwells or temporary shelves in cellbock corridors).

Those who mention that they have day room space probably mean an aisle area on which to walk in front of the cells in the cellblock or open space in pod areas. In only a few jails does one actually find a separate day room area similar to those on a military post.

OVERALL RESPONSE

4.8 Has the Jail Undergone Major Renovation or Expansion?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 763 | 28.6 |
| No | 1,571 | 59.0 |
| No Answer | 330 | 12.4 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

4.8 Has the Jail Undergone Major Renovation or Expansion?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 164 | 25.6 |
| No | 442 | 69.1 |
| No Answer | 34 | 5.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.8 Has the Jail Undergone Major Renovation or Expansion?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 167 | 28.0 |
| No | 385 | 64.5 |
| No Answer | 45 | 7.5 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.8 Has the Jail Undergone Major Renovation or Expansion?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 169 | 28.0 |
| No | 387 | 64.2 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.8 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.8 Has the Jail Undergone Major Renovation or Expansion?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 247 | 40.4 |
| No | 329 | 53.8 |
| No Answer | 36 | 5.9 |

COMMENT

Nearly a third of the participants say the jail has undergone renovation or expansion. In several states the fire inspectors are now starting to crack down, compelling the counties to install fire exits on multi-story buildings containing jails. Even with expansion and renovation, planning should be done with care. One jail known to the writers found itself in worse shape after the renovation.

All too often, new jail construction or renovation is handled by local architects who have never built jails in their lives. There is nothing

wrong in this arrangement if the funding agency sees to it that qualified jail personnel oversee the changes. The biggest mistake county boards make is to assume that visiting one or two jails makes them "freeze-dried instant jail experts" who can then ignore the real experts in their communities--the sheriffs and jail administrators who operate their jails. Sheriffs and jail administrators will have to live with the product when it is finished. Not to satisfy them on <u>all</u> aspects of proposed changes merely invites trouble later.

OVERALL RESPONSE

4.9 Does Your Jail Have Scheduled Evacuation Drills?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 817 | 30.7 |
| No | 1,442 | 54.1 |
| No Answer | 405 | 15.2 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

4.9 Does Your Jail Have Scheduled Evacuation Drills?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 158 | 24.7 |
| No | 426 | 66.6 |
| No Answer | 56 | 8.8 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

4.9 Does Your Jail Have Scheduled Evacuation Drills?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 195 | 32.7 |
| No | 343 | 57.5 |
| No Answer | 59 | 9.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

4.9 Does Your Jail Have Scheduled Evacuation Drills?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 201 | 33.3 |
| No | 333 | 55.2 |
| No Answer | 69 | 11.4 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

4.9 Does Your Jail Have Scheduled Evacuation Drills?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 247 | 40.4 |
| No | 316 | 51.6 |
| No Answer | 49 | 8.0 |

COMMENT

The absence of scheduled fire drills is the Achilles heel of many jails. Counties and states would find school principals negligent if they failed to carry out such drills on a regular basis. So it also should be with jails. The few jail fires which have cost certain counties millions in damages should serve as a warning. Most staff are not trained in the use of fire apparatus breathing equipment. The fact that many fire departments may be only two or three minutes away may not prevent a tragedy. Often, sheriffs and jail administrators contend that there is no place to contain inmates outside the jail itself and

the lack of adequate staff makes the carrying out of a fire drill difficult. This adds up to a lack of planning on the part of the criminal justice system and the communities.

## 5 STAFFING

### OVERALL RESPONSE

#### 5.1 Staff Ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| Average total jail staff | 22.5 |
| Average number of supervisors | 4.3 |
| Ratio of staff to supervisors | 4.2 |

### CATEGORY I (1-16)

#### 5.1 Staff Ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| Average total jail staff | 4.8 |
| Average number of supervisors | 1.6 |
| Ratio of staff to supervisors | 2.0 |

### CATEGORY II (17-30)

#### 5.1 Staff Ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| Average total jail staff | 9.1 |
| Average number of supervisors | 4.1 |
| Ratio of staff to supervisors | 1.2 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.1 Staff Ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| Average total jail staff | 9.4 |
| Average number of supervisors | 2.1 |
| Ratio of staff to supervisors | 3.5 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.1 Staff Ratio

| | |
|---|---|
| Average total jail staff | 54.9 |
| Average number of supervisors | 8.3 |
| Ratio of staff to supervisors | 5.6 |

COMMENT

This question illustrates how one may be deceived by statistics. Most jails do not come close to the overall response of 22.5 people per jail. For example, category one (1-16) indicates a staff average of 4.8, which is not sufficient to operate a jail on a 24-hour basis if one considers weekends, vacations, sick leave, etc. The same applies to categories two and three. Category four does indicate that large jails have more staff, but this category as well as categories two and three all reported in Section 8 that personnel is the number one problem.

OVERALL RESPONSE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | Average Number of Part-Time Employees | 3.3 out of | 1,086 responses |
| 5.4 | Average Number of Volunteers | 16.8 out of | 434 responses |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | Average Number of Part-Time Employees | 2.7 out of | 304 responses |
| 5.4 | Average Number of Volunteers | 8.1 out of | 78 responses |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | Average Number of Part-Time Employees | 2.7 out of | 259 responses |
| 5.4 | Average Number of Volunteers | 7.2 out of | 71 responses |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | Average Number of Part-Time Employees | 3.2 out of | 265 responses |
| 5.4 | Average Number of Volunteers | 8.8 out of | 102 responses |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 | Average Number of Part-Time Employees | 5.0 out of | 241 responses |
| 5.4 | Average Number of Volunteers | 29.1 out of | 176 responses |

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.5 Do You Call People In as the Need Arises?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,912 | 71.8 |
| No | 244 | 9.2 |
| No Answer | 508 | 19.1 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.5 Do You Call People In as the Need Arises?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 453 | 70.8 |
| No | 83 | 13.0 |
| No Answer | 104 | 16.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.5 Do You Call People In as the Need Arises?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 449 | 75.2 |
| No | 59 | 9.9 |
| No Answer | 89 | 14.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.5 Do You Call People In as the Need Arises?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 479 | 79.4 |
| No | 46 | 7.6 |
| No Answer | 78 | 12.9 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.5 Do You Call People In as the Need Arises?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 503 | 82.2 |
| No | 49 | 8.0 |
| No Answer | 60 | 9.8 |

COMMENTS

The answers to this question reveal that nearly three-fourths of the overall jails respondings have personnel problems. Why should the need arise in the first place if the jail is sufficiently staffed? We have been in too many jails where the procedure is to call the untrained jail matron or the reserve deputy if a juvenile or female is booked into the facility. Some jails still make it a practice to eliminate the midnight tour of duty for jail staff; the road deputies are supposed to make periodic checks of the jail throughout the night.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.6 In Your Hiring Practices, Do You Use Any of the Following To Screen Applicants?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Psychological Testing | 51 | 1.9 |
| Background Check | 2,082 | 78.2 |
| Lie Detector Test | 230 | 8.6 |
| Physical Testing | 909 | 34.1 |
| Written Testing | 768 | 28.8 |
| Oral Review | 2,122 | 79.7 |
| Other | 181 | 6.8 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.6 In Your Hiring Practices, Do You Use Any of the Following To Screen Applicants?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Psychological Testing | 10 | 1.6 |
| Background Check | 471 | 73.6 |
| Lie Detector Test | 26 | 4.1 |
| Physical Testing | 161 | 25.2 |
| Written Testing | 135 | 21.1 |
| Oral Review | 504 | 78.8 |
| Other | 34 | 5.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.6 In Your Hiring Practices, Do You Use Any of the Following To Screen Applicants?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Psychological Testing | 12 | 2.0 |
| Background Check | 495 | 82.9 |
| Lie Detector Test | 18 | 3.0 |
| Physical Testing | 181 | 30.3 |
| Written Testing | 138 | 23.1 |
| Oral Review | 498 | 83.4 |
| Other | 36 | 6.0 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.6 In Your Hiring Practices, Do You Use Any of the Following To Screen Applicants?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Psychological Testing | 12 | 2.0 |
| Background Check | 516 | 85.6 |
| Lie Detector Test | 44 | 7.3 |
| Physical Testing | 223 | 37.0 |
| Written Testing | 206 | 34.2 |
| Oral Review | 523 | 86.7 |
| Other | 46 | 7.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.6 In Your Hiring Practices, Do You Use Any of the Following To Screen Applicants?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Psychological Testing | 15 | 2.5 |
| Background Check | 566 | 92.5 |
| Lie Detector Test | 140 | 22.9 |
| Physical Testing | 332 | 54.2 |
| Written Testing | 281 | 45.9 |
| Oral Review | 561 | 91.7 |
| Other | 61 | 10.0 |

COMMENTS

This question provides some insights into the hiring practices of jails. Most are deficient in the areas of physical, written, and psychological testing. We erred in not including an item concerning an investigation of the candidate's education background. Many jails which we have examined have no educational requirement at all for the jail officer position although a few states now require a high school diploma or a GED equivalency certificate.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

5.7 Is Your Staff Represented by a Union?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 480 | 18.0 |
| No | 1,845 | 69.3 |
| No Answer | 339 | 12.7 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.7 Is Your Staff Represented by a Union?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 48 | 7.5 |
| No | 552 | 86.3 |
| No Answer | 40 | 6.3 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.7 Is Your Staff Represented by a Union?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 92 | 15.4 |
| No | 458 | 76.7 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.7 Is Your Staff Represented by a Union?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 125 | 20.7 |
| No | 431 | 71.5 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.8 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.7 Is Your Staff Represented by a Union?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 211 | 34.5 |
| No | 365 | 59.6 |
| No Answer | 36 | 5.9 |

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.10 Who Does the Training?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement Academy | 881 | 33.1 |
| In-House Jail Staff | 1,276 | 47.9 |
| Correctional Academy | 546 | 20.5 |
| Another Local Department | 127 | 4.8 |
| POST | 411 | 15.4 |
| College or University | 294 | 11.0 |
| Correspondence Course | 334 | 12.5 |
| Other | 298 | 11.2 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.10 Who Does the Training?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement Academy | 254 | 39.7 |
| In-House Jail Staff | 230 | 35.9 |
| Correctional Academy | 56 | 8.8 |
| Another Local Department | 26 | 4.1 |
| POST | 98 | 15.3 |
| College or University | 38 | 5.9 |
| Correspondence Course | 50 | 7.8 |
| Other | 71 | 11.1 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.10 Who Does the Training?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement Academy | 213 | 35.7 |
| In-House Jail Staff | 244 | 40.9 |
| Correctional Academy | 87 | 14.6 |
| Another Local Department | 27 | 4.5 |
| POST | 97 | 16.2 |
| College or University | 59 | 9.9 |
| Correspondence Course | 75 | 12.6 |
| Other | 58 | 9.7 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.10 Who Does the Training?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement Academy | 222 | 36.8 |
| In-House Jail Staff | 336 | 55.7 |
| Correctional Academy | 142 | 23.5 |
| Another Local Department | 41 | 6.8 |
| POST | 102 | 16.9 |
| College or University | 90 | 14.9 |
| Correspondence Course | 83 | 13.8 |
| Other | 82 | 13.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.10 Who Does the Training?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Law Enforcement Academy | 173 | 28.3 |
| In-House Jail Staff | 453 | 74.0 |
| Correctional Academy | 254 | 41.5 |
| Another Local Department | 31 | 5.1 |
| POST | 107 | 17.5 |
| College or University | 102 | 16.7 |
| Correspondence Course | 120 | 19.6 |
| Other | 82 | 13.4 |

COMMENT

Nearly 50% of the participants say training is done by in-house jail staff. Only the big urban jails have the luxury of a permanent training division. In-house training may be good or bad depending upon who does it. However, this statistic does indicate that jail training is still an extremely low priority in local facilities. Jail training today is where police training was 20 years ago. Until sheriffs and county governing personnel understand the necessity of a well-trained jail staff, problems will continue to plague jails. Training seems to be the most expendable item in budgets and frequently budget cuts are given as the excuse for not conducting training. If the county boards will face up to the fact that a well-trained jail staff helps the county avoid law suits, then they will be dollars ahead.

Overall, about one-third indicate that the law enforcement academy does the training. If they mean the site where the training is held, then that is acceptable; if it means police personnel are involved in the jail training, then it is not acceptable. We come from a background of experience in both police and corrections work and have had many years of experience in the training field. Police officers usually are not trained correctional officers unless they work in departments where correctional and police work is rotated. Jail officers and administrators should be principally involved with the training of jail officers.

A fifth of the people who responded stated that the training is done in a correctional officer training academy. Usually these are run by the state. Though not as bad as having police doing correctional training, it is also wrong, we feel, to have state correctional staff training local jail personnel. Jails are not prisons, nor are prisons jails. The local jails process 6.3 million persons a year and the innumerable problems of short-term confinement simply don't exist in penitentiaries. Jail officers need special skills to confront the new prisoner who may be diseased, a suicide candidate, or violent because of his alcoholic or drug-induced state of mind. By the time a person reaches an institution of long-term confinement, he/she has already matriculated through the jail system and is more resigned to incarceration than are first offenders who are booked into the jail. The fact that the Federal Government has financed the publication of a Jail Officer's Training Manual is evidence that jail staffs are another distinct category needing specialized training.

Also, some survey participants reported that their officers were enrolled in jail officer correspondence training. Sheriffs and jail administrators believe that training through the vehicle of the U. S. Mail is better than no jail training at all. The National Sheriffs' Association correspondence course has over 4,000 jail officers who have completed the program or who are currently enrolled. However, this correspondence program is still inferior to classroom instruction and can serve only as a substitute in areas where classroom instruction is not available.

The 11% who indicated that training is received at a college or university may mean the site itself. In some states this has been a regular procedure for a long time. Occasionally some of the faculty might be involved in some aspects of the training.

Two things need to be emphasized about the training dilemma:

a. Most state and local governments have defaulted on their responsibility to give training to jail officers on any consistent basis.

b. The training itself should be equal to police training in terms of length of training and quality of instruction.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

5.11 Do You Contract Outside for the Following Services?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 232 | 8.7 |
| Food | 567 | 21.3 |
| Counseling | 1,163 | 43.7 |
| Other | 204 | 7.7 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.11 Do You Contract Outside for the Following Services?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 60 | 9.4 |
| Food | 245 | 38.3 |
| Counseling | 317 | 49.5 |
| Other | 37 | 5.8 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.11 Do You Contract Outside for the Following Services?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 47 | 7.9 |
| Food | 149 | 25.0 |
| Counseling | 293 | 49.1 |
| Other | 42 | 7.0 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.11 Do You Contract Outside for the Following Services?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 73 | 12.1 |
| Food | 87 | 14.4 |
| Counseling | 311 | 51.6 |
| Other | 44 | 7.3 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.11 Do You Contract Outside for the Following Services?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Medical | 47 | 7.7 |
| Food | 76 | 12.4 |
| Counseling | 223 | 36.4 |
| Other | 75 | 12.3 |

COMMENT

A significant proportion of the jails contract outside for counseling services. This should not be taken to necessarily mean that a contract has been negotiated with a private firm. A number of jails have arrangements with governmental departments in their own counties (Health, Mental Health, Human Services, etc).

Sometimes the jail in the smallest category (1-16 beds) and a quarter in the (17-30) category contract outside for food services. Often this is an arrangement with a local restaurant, hospital, or nursing home.

The most important consideration for the sheriff or jail administrator is whether these meals meet minimal dietary standards.

In some jails, the cooks have no idea of what this means. We visited several jails where the standard breakfast menu was two doughnuts and a cup of coffee. Some of the smaller jails go the TV dinner route. It is a good idea to have this approved by a qualified dietician because several jails have discovered that the TV meals did not add up to a sufficient number of calories per inmate per day.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

5.12 Do You Have a Full-Time Cook?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,537 | 57.7 |
| No | 871 | 32.7 |
| No Answer | 256 | 9.6 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.12 Do You Have a Full-Time Cook?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 226 | 35.3 |
| No | 390 | 60.9 |
| No Answer | 24 | 3.8 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.12 Do You Have a Full-Time Cook?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 322 | 53.9 |
| No | 248 | 41.5 |
| No Answer | 27 | 4.5 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.12 Do You Have a Full-Time Cook?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 428 | 71.0 |
| No | 156 | 25.9 |
| No Answer | 19 | 3.2 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.12 Do You Have a Full-Time Cook?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 531 | 86.8 |
| No | 61 | 10.0 |
| No Answer | 20 | 3.3 |

COMMENT

A full-time cook is a person who has the responsibility for the planning and preparation of all the meals served in the jail. Nearly one-third of the jails overall do not have a full-time cook. From what we've observed around the country, this means trustees often do the cooking. Their cooking skills range from great to pathetic. From a security aspect, trustee cooking is wrong for it often means these people are not supervised properly.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.13 Is a Female Officer Always on Duty When Females Are Detained?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,673 | 62.8 |
| No | 599 | 22.5 |
| No Answer | 392 | 14.7 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.13 Is a Female Officer Always on Duty When Females Are Detained?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 445 | 69.5 |
| No | 148 | 23.1 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.13 Is a Female Officer Always on Duty When Females Are Detained?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 354 | 59.3 |
| No | 180 | 30.2 |
| No Answer | 63 | 10.6 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.13 Is a Female Officer Always on Duty When Females Are Detained?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 368 | 61.0 |
| No | 177 | 29.4 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.13 Is a Female Officer Always on Duty When Females Are Detained?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 481 | 78.6 |
| No | 81 | 13.2 |
| No Answer | 50 | 8.2 |

COMMENT

Jails which do not have a female on duty when females are incarcerated can cause serious problems for both the staff and the inmates. Both inmates and officers can be wrongfully accused of improper behavior in this situation. We have run into this problem more times than we like to admit.

Many of those who claim to have a female officer on duty mean in many instances that they have a female dispatcher whose time is divided between running the jail and attending to the radio. In most instances

these women dispatchers have had no jail training. The county, however, is liable for any problems which may erupt during a shift in which the non trained dispatcher is in charge.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.14 Are Female Officers Used To Supervise Male Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 791 | 29.7 |
| No | 1,526 | 57.3 |
| No Answer | 347 | 13.0 |

5.15 Are Male Officers Used To Supervise Female Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 921 | 34.6 |
| No | 1,354 | 50.8 |
| No Answer | 389 | 14.6 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.14 Are Female Officers Used To Supervise Male Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 253 | 39.5 |
| No | 347 | 54.2 |
| No Answer | 40 | 6.3 |

5.15 Are Male Officers Used To Supervise Female Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 226 | 35.3 |
| No | 356 | 55.6 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.1 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.14 Are Female Officers Used To Supervise Male Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 165 | 27.6 |
| No | 384 | 64.3 |
| No Answer | 48 | 8.0 |

5.15 Are Male Officers Used To Supervise Female Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 226 | 37.9 |
| No | 316 | 52.9 |
| No Answer | 55 | 9.2 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.14 Are Female Officers Used To Supervise Male Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 142 | 23.5 |
| No | 414 | 68.7 |
| No Answer | 47 | 7.8 |

5.15 Are Male Officers Used To Supervise Female Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 247 | 41.0 |
| No | 304 | 50.4 |
| No Answer | 52 | 8.6 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.14 Are Female Officers Used To Supervise Male Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 220 | 35.9 |
| No | 353 | 57.7 |
| No Answer | 39 | 6.4 |

5.15 Are Male Officers Used To Supervise Female Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 208 | 34.0 |
| No | 354 | 57.8 |
| No Answer | 50 | 8.2 |

COMMENT

These answers indicate that many localities are still responding to sexual stereotypes by relegating officers to the supervision of same-sex inmates. Most jails which use both male and female officers to supervise both sexes report no problems. The problems occur when only one officer is on duty and is responsible for for supervising both male and female prisoners.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.16 Is There 24-Hour Supervision by the Jail Staff?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 2,115 | 79.4 |
| No | 216 | 8.1 |
| No Answer | 333 | 12.5 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.16 Is There 24-Hour Supervision by the Jail Staff?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 502 | 78.4 |
| No | 95 | 14.8 |
| No Answer | 43 | 6.7 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.16 Is There 24-Hour Supervision by the Jail Staff?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 485 | 81.2 |
| No | 62 | 10.4 |
| No Answer | 50 | 8.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.16 Is There 24-Hour Supervision by the Jail Staff?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 520 | 86.2 |
| No | 42 | 7.0 |
| No Answer | 41 | 6.8 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.16 Is There 24-Hour Supervision by the Jail Staff?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 573 | 93.6 |
| No | 10 | 1.6 |
| No Answer | 29 | 4.7 |

COMMENT

Any jail which does not have 24-hour supervision by jail officers should not be permitted to hold prisoners on a 24-hour basis. This rule, to which there should be no excpetions, is that once a person is booked into the jail, a supervising officer should be constantly on duty at the jail and able to observe the prisoners at least every 30 minutes. Often, this intensive supervision is not possible because there are not enough jail staff on duty.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.17 Are the Jail Shifts Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,087 | 40.8 |
| No | 1,154 | 43.3 |
| No Answer | 423 | 15.9 |

5.17.1 If Yes, How Often?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 1 | 0.0 |
| Monthly | 334 | 12.5 |
| Other | 340 | 12.8 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.17 Are the Jail Shifts Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 234 | 36.6 |
| No | 313 | 48.9 |
| No Answer | 93 | 14.5 |

5.17.1 If Yes, How Often?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monthly | 53 | 8.3 |
| Other | 55 | 8.6 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.17 Are the Jail Shifts Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 262 | 43.9 |
| No | 277 | 46.4 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.7 |

5.17.1 If Yes, How Often?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monthly | 76 | 12.7 |
| Other | 69 | 11.6 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.17 Are the Jail Shifts Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 284 | 47.1 |
| No | 263 | 43.6 |
| No Answer | 56 | 9.3 |

5.17.1 If Yes, How Often?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 1 | 0.2 |
| Monthly | 96 | 15.9 |
| Other | 80 | 13.3 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.17 Are the Jail Shifts Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 287 | 46.9 |
| No | 283 | 46.2 |
| No Answer | 42 | 6.9 |

5.17.1 If Yes, How Often?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 0 | 0.0 |
| Monthly | 101 | 16.5 |
| Other | 134 | 21.9 |

COMMENT

The jails are split almost evenly on the question of whether the jail staffs are rotated. Rotating shifts tends to increase the stress factor, but it gives the jail officer the chance to be familiar with all phases of jail work. A permanent midnight shift would not be bothered with visitation, sick call, or trips to court, to cite a few examples of different types of work activities. Similarly, the permanent day shift would not be exposed to dealing with emergencies during hours when many offices are closed.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.18 Average Starting Salaries

| | Jail Officers | Patrol Officers |
|---|---|---|
| All Participants | $ 10,780 | $ 12,544 |
| Union | $ 12,928 | $ 14,574 |
| Non-Union | $ 10,277 | $ 12,077 |

Difference Between Jail and Patrol Salaries

1,185 Paid more to patrol officers

467 Paid the same

36 Paid less to patrol officers

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.18 Average Starting Salaries

| | Jail Officers | Patrol Officers |
|---|---|---|
| All Participants | $ 9,484 | $ 12,009 |
| Union | $ 11,537 | $ 13,769 |
| Non-Union | $ 9,308 | $ 11,859 |

Difference Between Jail and Patrol Salaries

266 Paid more to patrol officers

74 Paid the same

11 Paid less to patrol officers

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.18 Average Starting Salaries

| | Jail Officers | Patrol Officers |
|---|---|---|
| All Participants | $ 10,077 | $ 11,985 |
| Union | $ 11,575 | $ 13,626 |
| Non-Union | $ 9,869 | $ 11,693 |

Difference Between Jail and Patrol Salaries

311 Paid more to patrol officers

98 Paid the same

6 Paid less to patrol officers

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.18 Average Starting Salaries

| | Jail Officers | Patrol Officers |
|---|---|---|
| All Participants | $ 10,941 | $ 12,548 |
| Union | $ 12,962 | $ 14,464 |
| Non-Union | $ 10,583 | $ 12,112 |

Difference Between Jail and Patrol Salaries

331 Paid more to patrol officers

121 Paid the same

5 Paid less to patrol officers

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.18 Average Starting Salaries

| | Jail Officers | Patrol Officers |
|---|---|---|
| All Participants | $ 12,210 | $ 13,622 |
| Union | $ 13,768 | $ 15,376 |
| Non-Union | $ 11,432 | $ 12,796 |

Difference Between Jail and Patrol Salaries

260 Paid more to patrol officers

163 Paid the same

14 Paid less to patrol officers

COMMENT

Jail officer careers will never achieve the status they deserve so long as counties continue to pay jail officers less money than the officers assigned to police duties. Part of the problem facing counties today is not only the lack of sufficiently trained staff, but the lack of qualified staff in terms of education. Education relates to salaries. No person wants to make a career where the reward is lousy wages. You can't attract the people who have the potential to be the best officers by paying them wages in the poverty range. It seems necessary to repeat the obvious: There should be at least pay parity between officers who work in the jail and those who work on the road.

OVERALL RESPONSE

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol Duties Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 405 | 15.2 |
| No | 1,735 | 65.1 |
| No Answer | 524 | 19.7 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol Duties Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 138 | 21.6 |
| No | 372 | 58.1 |
| No Answer | 130 | 20.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol Duties Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 98 | 16.4 |
| No | 421 | 70.5 |
| No Answer | 78 | 13.1 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol Duties Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 91 | 15.1 |
| No | 450 | 74.6 |
| No Answer | 62 | 10.3 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol Duties Rotated?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 73 | 11.9 |
| No | 457 | 74.7 |
| No Answer | 82 | 13.4 |

COMMENT

Some of the larger departments can enjoy the luxury of having personnel who specialize in corrections, court, and police work. For small departments, there is no option but to rotate people from the jail to road patrol and back again. This is suitable if the officer in question is formally trained in both aspects of work.

## 6 INMATE POPULATION

### OVERALL RESPONSE

6.1 Inmate Population (Daily)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1.1 | Average Male | 59.1 out of 2,203 responses |
| 6.1.2 | Average Female | 7.9 out of 1,123 responses |
| 6.1.3 | Average Juvenile | 3.9 out of 468 responses |

### CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.1 Inmate Population (Daily)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1.1 | Average Male | 5.4 out of 486 responses |
| 6.1.2 | Average Female | 1.3 out of 72 responses |
| 6.1.3 | Average Juvenile | 1.3 out of 35 responses |

### CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.1 Inmate Population (Daily)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.1.1 | Average Male | 12.7 out of 552 responses |
| 6.1.2 | Average Female | 1.8 out of 197 responses |
| 6.1.3 | Average Juvenile | 1.5 out of 93 responses |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | Inmate Population (Daily) | | |
| 6.1.1 | Average Male | 29.9 out of | 552 responses |
| 6.1.2 | Average Female | 2.8 out of | 338 responses |
| 6.1.3 | Average Juvenile | 2.3 out of | 133 responses |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.1 | Inmate Population (Daily) | | |
| 6.1.1 | Average Male | 176.9 out of | 574 responses |
| 6.1.2 | Average Female | 14.6 out of | 500 responses |
| 6.1.3 | Average Juvenile | 6.4 out of | 199 responses |

COMMENT

This is one question which confused people. A number who answered totalled up the inmates held during a month or year. We should have provided information describing how to figure the average daily inmate population. Some state level departments require this information, which made it easier for some participants to answer the question. We needed to explain how to answer the question if the average daily population was less than one, which is frequently the case in many jails with juvenile and female inmates.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

6.3 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Pretrial Inmates

Average percentage 61.1 out of 1,651 responses

6.4 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Sentenced Inmates

Average percentage 34.4 out of 1,625 responses

6.5 Average Length of Detention in Months

6.5.1 Pretrial inmates 3.2 out of 1,443 responses

6.5.2 Sentenced inmates 5.4 out of 1,513 responses

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.3 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Pretrial Inmates

Average percentage 63.9 out of 368 responses

6.4 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Sentenced Inmates

Average percentage 30.5 out of 350 responses

6.5 Average Length of Detention in Months

6.5.1 Pretrial inmates 2.4 out of 295 responses

6.5.2 Sentenced inmates 3.2 out of 332 responses

CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.3 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Pretrial Inmates

Average percentage 57.9 out of 375 responses

6.4 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Sentenced Inmates

Average percentage 34.4 out of 372 responses

6.5 Average Length of Detention in Months

6.5.1 Pretrial inmates 2.7 out of 352 responses

6.5.2 Sentenced inmates 5.1 out of 376 responses

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.3 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Pretrial Inmates

Average percentage 59.7 out of 407 responses

6.4 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Sentenced Inmates

Average percentage 35.9 out of 405 responses

6.5 Average Length of Detention in Months

6.5.1 Pretrial inmates 3.4 out of 391 responses

6.5.2 Sentenced inmates 6.3 out of 393 responses

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.3 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Pretrial Inmates

Average percentage 62.7 out of 479 responses

6.4 Based on 1980 Data, Percentage of Sentenced Inmates

Average percentage 36.0 out of 475 responses

6.5 Average Length of Detention in Months

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6.5.1 | Pretrial inmates | 4.0 out of | 378 responses |
| 6.5.2 | Sentenced inmates | 6.8 out of | 385 responses |

COMMENT

This is not an easy question. One notes that the average length of detention for pretrial inmates increases as the size of the jails increase. This is true for sentenced inmates also. It is our feeling that many counties have yet to maximize the use of good alternatives to incarceration for offenders. Part of this ties in with many jurisdictions still requiring cash bond for release to a private bondsman, something which discriminates against those without funds. There are still too many counties where the courts and attorneys involved with prosecution and defense of the incarcerated overlook or give low priority to this problem. The community is not well served because it contributes to overcrowding--people remain in the jail for weeks if they can't make a small cash bond. It costs the community money to board these inmates and it perpetuates a double standard of justice.

6.6 Do You House Federal Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 744 | 27.9 |
| No | 1,529 | 57.4 |
| No Answer | 391 | 14.7 |

6.7 Do You House State Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,275 | 47.9 |
| No | 902 | 33.9 |
| No Answer | 487 | 18.3 |

6.8 Do You House Prisoners from Other Jurisdictions?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,351 | 50.7 |
| No | 819 | 30.7 |
| No Answer | 494 | 18.5 |

6.6 Do You House Federal Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 96 | 15.0 |
| No | 478 | 74.7 |
| No Answer | 66 | 10.3 |

6.7 Do You House State Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 220 | 34.4 |
| No | 330 | 51.6 |
| No Answer | 90 | 14.1 |

6.8 Do You House Prisoners from Other Jurisdictions?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 274 | 42.8 |
| No | 280 | 43.8 |
| No Answer | 86 | 13.4 |

6.6 Do You House Federal Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 119 | 19.9 |
| No | 420 | 70.4 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.7 |

6.7 Do You House State Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 282 | 47.2 |
| No | 225 | 37.7 |
| No Answer | 90 | 15.1 |

6.8 Do You House Prisoners from Other Jurisdictions?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 333 | 55.8 |
| No | 189 | 31.7 |
| No Answer | 75 | 12.6 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.6 Do You House Federal Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 199 | 33.0 |
| No | 346 | 57.4 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.6 |

6.7 Do You House State Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 350 | 58.0 |
| No | 176 | 29.2 |
| No Answer | 77 | 12.8 |

6.8 Do You House Prisoners from Other Jurisdictions?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 360 | 59.7 |
| No | 152 | 25.2 |
| No Answer | 91 | 15.1 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.6 Do You House Federal Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 318 | 52.0 |
| No | 256 | 41.8 |
| No Answer | 38 | 6.2 |

6.7 Do You House State Prisoners?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 401 | 65.5 |
| No | 157 | 25.7 |
| No Answer | 54 | 8.8 |

6.8 Do You House Prisoners from Other Jurisdictions?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 362 | 59.2 |
| No | 183 | 29.9 |
| No Answer | 67 | 10.9 |

COMMENT

A little over a quarter of the jails responding to the survey house Federal prisoners. The housing of state prisoners causes problems for many sheriffs and jail administrators. Much of the jail overcrowding today is due to the fact that state penal systems have not absorbed the prisoners sentenced to state jurisdictions. Many prisoners are serving their state time in the county. A bulletin published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics entitled "Prisoners in 1981" reported 20 states with state prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding. The number of prisoners in this category had increased from 7,130 in 1980 to 8,576 in 1981.

Much of the public and its leaders seem attracted to the current trend of longer sentences, no good time, abolishing parole, and mandatory minimum sentences as ways to combat crime. To the extent it places the institution into the position of not being able to operate because of overcrowded conditions, the public should be prepared to pay the cost for additional trained staff and physical construction.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

6.9 Amount You Charge for Housing Prisoners of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.9.1 | Average Federal | $ 19.06 |
| 6.9.2 | Average State | $ 15.40 |
| 6.9.3 | Average Other | $ 16.11 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.9 Amount You Charge for Housing Prisoners of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.9.1 | Average Federal | $ 14.15 |
| 6.9.2 | Average State | $ 13.94 |
| 6.9.3 | Average Other | $ 14.35 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.9 Amount You Charge for Housing Prisoners of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.9.1 | Average Federal | $ 16.48 |
| 6.9.2 | Average State | $ 13.43 |
| 6.9.3 | Average Other | $ 15.41 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.9 Amount You Charge for Housing Prisoners of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.9.1 | Average Federal | $ 18.86 |
| 6.9.2 | Average State | $ 14.57 |
| 6.9.3 | Average Other | $ 15.51 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.9 Amount You Charge for Housing Prisoners of:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6.9.1 | Average Federal | $ 22.26 |
| 6.9.2 | Average State | $ 18.73 |
| 6.9.3 | Average Other | $ 19.43 |

OVERALL RESPONSE

6.10 Do You Routinely Handle Inmates Presenting Special Problems with:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol abuse | 615 | 23.1 |
| Drug abuse | 1,610 | 60.4 |
| Mental illness/retarded | 1,385 | 52.0 |
| Suicidal | 1,086 | 40.8 |
| Juvenile | 1,115 | 41.9 |
| Homosexuality | 822 | 30.9 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.10 Do You Routinely Handle Inmates Presenting Special Problems with:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol abuse | 180 | 28.1 |
| Drug abuse | 322 | 50.3 |
| Mental illness/retarded | 220 | 34.4 |
| Suicidal | 148 | 23.1 |
| Juvenile | 222 | 34.7 |
| Homosexuality | 66 | 10.3 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.10 Do You Routinely Handle Inmates Presenting Special Problems with:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol abuse | 137 | 22.9 |
| Drug abuse | 349 | 58.5 |
| Mental illness/retarded | 300 | 50.3 |
| Suicidal | 189 | 31.7 |
| Juvenile | 289 | 48.4 |
| Homosexuality | 112 | 18.8 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.10 Do You Routinely Handle Inmates Presenting Special Problems with:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol abuse | 123 | 20.4 |
| Drug abuse | 411 | 68.2 |
| Mental illness/retarded | 356 | 59.0 |
| Suicidal | 286 | 47.4 |
| Juvenile | 306 | 50.7 |
| Homosexuality | 217 | 36.0 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.10 Do You Routinely Handle Inmates Presenting Special Problems with:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol abuse | 167 | 27.3 |
| Drug abuse | 505 | 82.5 |
| Mental illness/retarded | 486 | 79.4 |
| Suicidal | 448 | 73.2 |
| Juvenile | 281 | 45.9 |
| Homosexuality | 419 | 68.5 |

COMMENT

The replies to this question make it clear that the jail is the repository for the social misfits of the community. The answer to the alcohol and drug abuse items suggest that the inebriated person is handled so often by jail staff that people in this category are not viewed as presenting special problems--the jails actually receive far more people who are under the influence of alcohol than who are under the influence of drugs.

Communities need to be reminded of the truism to which sheriffs have subscribed for over 40 years, i.e., the alcoholic, the mentally ill, and the juvenile do not belong in jail. The fact that they are there is only an indictment of the community which permits it because of its failure to develop alternative means of handling these persons.

OVERALL RESPONSE

6.11 Do You House Inmates Only for Weekends?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,643 | 61.7 |
| No | 643 | 24.1 |
| No Answer | 378 | 14.2 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.11 Do You House Inmates Only for Weekends?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 323 | 50.5 |
| No | 246 | 38.4 |
| No Answer | 71 | 11.1 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.11 Do You House Inmates Only for Weekends?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 361 | 60.5 |
| No | 171 | 28.6 |
| No Answer | 65 | 10.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.11 Do You House Inmates Only for Weekends?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 452 | 75.0 |
| No | 114 | 18.9 |
| No Answer | 37 | 6.1 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.11 Do You House Inmates Only for Weekends?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 484 | 79.1 |
| No | 97 | 15.8 |
| No Answer | 31 | 5.1 |

COMMENT

Doing time on weekends is considered by many judges to be the solution to letting the person keep his job, but it only constitutes a headache for the jail with its contribution to overcrowding and the contraband threat. Too many communities have no imaginative work and restitution programs which could serve as acceptable substitutes for doing jail time from Friday night to Monday morning.

According to the survey responses, larger percentage of the bigger jails get weekend prisoners. Additional prisoners on weekends can only

exacerbate the overcrowding problem. Often jail personnel policy allows the more experienced officers to have weekends off and less experienced staff must manage the weekenders. If they can't be kept totally separated from the rest of the inmate population (and often this is the case) the weekend prisoners are likely to be intimidated by the more jail-wise inmates. Weekend prisoners are usually not bank robbers or rapists, but individuals serving sentences for non-support or driving while intoxicated. They often do not have the coping skills or the willingness to fight if other inmates attempt to hassle them.

OVERALL RESPONSE

6.12 Do You Contract with Other Jurisdictions To House Prisoners Because of:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowding | 184 | 6.9 |
| Protective custody | 691 | 25.9 |
| Special prisoners | 641 | 24.1 |
| Inadequate housing for juveniles | 735 | 27.6 |
| Inadequate housing for females | 732 | 27.5 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.12 Do You Contract with Other Jurisdictions To House Prisoners Because of:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowding | 75 | 11.7 |
| Protective custody | 147 | 23.0 |
| Special prisoners | 169 | 26.4 |
| Inadequate housing for juveniles | 277 | 43.3 |
| Inadequate housing for females | 257 | 40.2 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.12 Do You Contract with Other Jurisdictions To House Prisoners Because of:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowding | 53 | 8.9 |
| Protective custody | 165 | 27.6 |
| Special prisoners | 151 | 25.3 |
| Inadequate housing for juveniles | 193 | 32.3 |
| Inadequate housing for females | 202 | 33.8 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.12 Do You Contract with Other Jurisdictions To House Prisoners Because of:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowding | 25 | 4.1 |
| Protective custody | 179 | 29.7 |
| Special prisoners | 148 | 24.5 |
| Inadequate housing for juveniles | 155 | 25.7 |
| Inadequate housing for females | 143 | 23.7 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.12 Do You Contract with Other Jurisdictions To House Prisoners Because of:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Overcrowding | 25 | 4.1 |
| Protective custody | 193 | 31.5 |
| Special prisoners | 163 | 26.6 |
| Inadequate housing for juveniles | 93 | 15.2 |
| Inadequate housing for females | 115 | 18.8 |

COMMENT

We touched upon this question earlier in the survey. The reader might be misled by the small number who reported they contract with other jails to handle their overcrowding problems. A number of jail officers just grit their teeth and bear it by placing extra mattresses on the floor. Frequently, the overcrowding situation can be inflated by the practice of holding weekenders. Protective custody is always a category with which jails must be concerned--these special prisoners may be witnesses in a court case or criminals whose lives have been threatened in other institutions. Special prisoners could also be the mentally ill or the retarded or people who need access to a particular kind of treatment not available in the home jail. A number of jails are forced to transport females and juveniles to other institutions and this is probably the only solution. We discovered a tri-county

arrangement where one jail took the females and juveniles of the other two jails. The latter two institutions in the agreement specialized also, one of them holding only adult males in the pre-trial category and the other holding only sentenced adult males.

OVERALL RESPONSE

6.13 Are Juveniles Separated from Adults?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,955 | 73.4 |
| No | 67 | 2.5 |
| No Answer | 642 | 24.1 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.13 Are Juveniles Separated from Adults?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 517 | 80.8 |
| No | 16 | 2.5 |
| No Answer | 107 | 16.7 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.13 Are Juveniles Separated from Adults?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 499 | 83.6 |
| No | 15 | 2.5 |
| No Answer | 83 | 13.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.13 Are Juveniles Separated from Adults?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 481 | 79.8 |
| No | 13 | 2.2 |
| No Answer | 109 | 18.1 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.13 Are Juveniles Separated from Adults?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 427 | 69.8 |
| No | 20 | 3.3 |
| No Answer | 165 | 27.0 |

COMMENT

The question should have read "separated by sight and sound". The fact that most jails do separate juveniles from adults can not be argued against. What is badly needed is more commitment from the communities to house their juveniles in institutions separate from the jail as is now required in a few of the states.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

6.14 Year of Last Suicide

1,072 responses indicated a suicide

744 responses indicated a suicide in the last five years

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

6.14 Year of Last Suicide

157 responses indicated a suicide

90 responses indicated a suicide in the last five years

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

6.14 Year of Last Suicide

204 responses indicated a suicide

121 responses indicated a suicide in the last five years

CATEGORY III (31-62)

6.14 Year of Last Suicide

282 responses indicated a suicide

196 responses indicated a suicide in the last five years

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

6.14 Year of Last Suicide

415 responses indicated a suicide

329 responses indicated a suicide in the last five years

COMMENT

These figures are a national disgrace and would indicate a need for more staff and more training in the area of suicide prevention.

Suicide studies show that the suicide risk is always greatest in the first 12 to 72 hours, depending upon what study is quoted. Badly needed in many jails is an officer-counselor at the time of booking who can take the time to talk to and reassure the incoming prisoners. Juveniles, first-time offenders, and people coming down from an alcoholic high are all especially vulnerable to suicide.

Jails which are understaffed do not have enough people to monitor and supervise jail populations effectively. We do not suggest a one to one staff to inmate ratio, but certainly more personnel with proper training are needed.

Not enough progress has been made in keeping mentally ill people out of jail and jail officers are often called upon to function as psychiatric aides. If the communities in their wisdom decide that jails instead of mental hospitals are the place for the mentally ill, they have some obligation to see that jail officers get a requisite amount of training in handling these people.

6.15 Are Work Release Prisoners Housed with Other Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 815 | 30.6 |
| No | 1,156 | 43.4 |
| No Answer | 693 | 26.0 |

7.4.1 Do They Pay Room and Board?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,034 | 38.8 |
| No | 779 | 29.2 |
| No Answer | 851 | 31.9 |

* Question 7.4.1 was placed under 6.15 because it was relevant to work release.

6.15 Are Work Release Prisoners Housed with Other Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 277 | 43.3 |
| No | 225 | 35.2 |
| No Answer | 138 | 21.6 |

7.4.1 Do They Pay Room and Board?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 247 | 38.6 |
| No | 226 | 35.3 |
| No Answer | 167 | 26.1 |

6.15 Are Work Release Prisoners Housed with Other Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 210 | 35.2 |
| No | 256 | 42.9 |
| No Answer | 131 | 21.9 |

7.4.1 Do They Pay Room and Board?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 224 | 37.5 |
| No | 197 | 33.0 |
| No Answer | 176 | 29.5 |

6.15 Are Work Release Prisoners Housed with Other Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 195 | 32.3 |
| No | 294 | 48.8 |
| No Answer | 114 | 18.9 |

7.4.1 Do They Pay Room and Board?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 253 | 42.0 |
| No | 177 | 29.4 |
| No Answer | 173 | 28.7 |

6.15 Are Work Release Prisoners Housed with Other Inmates?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 121 | 19.8 |
| No | 359 | 58.7 |
| No Answer | 132 | 21.6 |

7.4.1 Do They Pay Room and Board?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 294 | 48.0 |
| No | 164 | 26.8 |
| No Answer | 154 | 25.2 |

COMMENT

Most who work in the jail understand only too clearly the need to keep work release prisoners totally separated from the rest of the jail population. Those who can't do it for reasons of the jails's physical dimension are constantly under the threat of contraband being smuggled into the jail. Good jail procedure should require that all work release prisoners who return to the jail to be housed with other inmates should be strip-searched upon entry into the jail.

About 30% of the jails reported that they do not charge room and board to work release prisoners. In too many counties, the standard policy is to take whatever income a sheriff's department derives from a room and board charge and place this income in the general county fund. This is wrong in our opinion. Money from work release should remain with the agency which manages the work release program and these funds should be utilized to improve the jail operation. Work release, if conducted properly, requires personnel with enough time to monitor the work release program and see that the inmates involved obey the jail policies and procedures.

## 7 PROGRAMS AND SERVICES PROVIDED FOR INMATES

OVERALL RESPONSE

### 7.1 Education

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| GED | 774 | 29.1 |
| Adult Basic Education | 383 | 14.4 |
| Vocational Training | 214 | 8.0 |
| Job Placement | 417 | 15.7 |
| Life Skills | 114 | 4.3 |

### 7.1.6 Do You Allow Educational Release?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 695 | 26.1 |
| No | 851 | 31.9 |
| No Answer | 1,118 | 42.0 |

7.1 Education

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| GED | 92 | 14.4 |
| Adult Basic Education | 26 | 4.1 |
| Vocational Training | 19 | 3.0 |
| Job Placement | 59 | 9.2 |
| Life Skills | 3 | 0.5 |

7.1.6 Do You Allow Educational Release?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 158 | 24.7 |
| No | 175 | 27.3 |
| No Answer | 307 | 48.0 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.1 Education

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| GED | 145 | 24.3 |
| Adult Basic Education | 46 | 7.7 |
| Vocational Training | 28 | 4.7 |
| Job Placement | 82 | 13.7 |
| Life Skills | 13 | 2.2 |

7.1.6 Do You Allow Educational Release?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 147 | 24.6 |
| No | 205 | 34.3 |
| No Answer | 245 | 41.0 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.1 Education

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| GED | 193 | 32.0 |
| Adult Basic Education | 89 | 14.8 |
| Vocational Training | 58 | 9.6 |
| Job Placement | 101 | 16.7 |
| Life Skills | 20 | 3.3 |

7.1.6 Do You Allow Educational Release?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 184 | 30.5 |
| No | 206 | 34.2 |
| No Answer | 213 | 35.3 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.1 Education

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| GED | 336 | 54.9 |
| Adult Basic Education | 220 | 35.9 |
| Vocational Training | 107 | 17.5 |
| Job Placement | 169 | 27.6 |
| Life Skills | 77 | 12.6 |

7.1.6 Do You Allow Educational Release?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 200 | 32.7 |
| No | 249 | 40.7 |
| No Answer | 163 | 26.6 |

COMMENT

The larger the institution the more frequently one finds education and training programs. Many sheriffs and jail administrators have tapped the resources in their communities. Well-run programs are a definite benefit to both jail staffs and communities. Jail staffs are too often confronted with the situation of prisoners who have idle time on their hands with nothing constructive to do. Most jail officers will testify to the fact that an "idle mind is the devil's workshop" and this kind of situation makes the jail more difficult to run. Communities have a definite stake in seeing that people in their midst who can't read or write or don't have the GED have the opportunity to remedy these deficiencies. Vocational training and job placement are provided more often in the larger jails. A few of them have had some small success in training a person up to a level where his new skills qualifies him for employment.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

7.2 Counseling

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Substance abuse | 1,015 | 38.1 |
| Personal | 1,322 | 49.6 |
| Group | 579 | 21.7 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.2 Counseling

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Substance abuse | 189 | 29.5 |
| Personal | 251 | 39.2 |
| Group | 54 | 8.4 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.2 Counseling

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Substance abuse | 198 | 33.2 |
| Personal | 293 | 49.1 |
| Group | 98 | 16.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.2 Counseling

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Substance abuse | 251 | 41.6 |
| Personal | 319 | 52.9 |
| Group | 156 | 25.9 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.2 Counseling

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Substance abuse | 362 | 59.2 |
| Personal | 441 | 72.1 |
| Group | 265 | 43.3 |

COMMENT

The bigger jails have counseling programs available more often than do smaller jails. Resources for drug and alcohol counseling exist in many communities and these resources should be utilized by the jails. Many of these programs center on the volunteer as counselor. Jails which use volunteers must always remember to delegate a staff person with the responsibility for screening the volunteers and seeing that they get a thorough orientation about the jail operation. Well meaning but unsophisticated volunteers may be persuaded by inmates to violate jail policies and procedures, such as smuggling out letters or smuggling in

contraband which can pose a threat to jail security. Volunteers can make the job of the jail officer easier, but without the proper amount of attention by jail staff devoted to selection of suitable volunteers, the jail would be better off without volunteer counseling programs.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

7.3.1 Do You Have a Chaplain Assigned To Your Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,101 | 41.3 |
| No | 1,204 | 45.2 |
| No Answer | 359 | 13.5 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.3.1 Do You Have a Chaplain Assigned To Your Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 153 | 23.9 |
| No | 418 | 65.3 |
| No Answer | 69 | 10.8 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.3.1 Do You Have a Chaplain Assigned To Your Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 231 | 38.7 |
| No | 310 | 51.9 |
| No Answer | 56 | 9.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.3.1 Do You Have a Chaplain Assigned To Your Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 281 | 46.6 |
| No | 289 | 47.9 |
| No Answer | 33 | 5.5 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.3.1 Do You Have a Chaplain Assigned To Your Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 412 | 67.3 |
| No | 171 | 27.9 |
| No Answer | 29 | 4.7 |

* 7.4.1 See 6.15 concerning work release prisoners.

COMMENT

This question could have been better phrased. Many jails do not have assigned chaplains, but the local clergy from several churches make periodic visits in many communities. The larger jails have assigned chaplains more often than the smaller jails. Some of the chaplains, priests, and ministers, through selfless dedication, contribute hundreds of hours each year and have a good influence in seeking out

support for the jail from the community. Generally, however, the majority of the churches in most communities ignore the jail as something outside of their realm of responsibility and have nothing to do with it. Churches, perhaps, are as good a barometer as any when one measures community interest in its local institution of incarceration.

7.5 Medical

Hours Per Day Worked by Jail Medical Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Doctor | Average hours = | 3.9 |
| Nurse | Average hours = | 9.8 |
| Physician Assistant | Average hours = | 9.7 |

7.5.2 Do You Have Any of the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Infirmary | 442 | 16.6 |
| Dental Services | 938 | 35.2 |
| Initial Medical Screening | 1,098 | 41.2 |
| Medical History | 1,109 | 41.6 |
| Psychiatric Services | 919 | 34.5 |
| Secure Wards | 653 | 24.5 |
| Indoor Recreation | 930 | 34.9 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 793 | 29.8 |

7.5 Medical

Hours Per Day Worked by Jail Medical Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Doctor | Average hours = | 5.1 |
| Nurse | Average hours = | 5.0 |
| Physician Assistant | Average hours = | 5.4 |

7.5.2 Do You Have Any of the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Infirmary | 17 | 2.7 |
| Dental Services | 119 | 18.6 |
| Initial Medical Screening | 166 | 25.9 |
| Medical History | 176 | 27.5 |
| Psychiatric Services | 115 | 18.0 |
| Secure Wards | 90 | 14.1 |
| Indoor Recreation | 171 | 26.7 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 110 | 17.2 |

7.5 Medical

Hours Per Day Worked by Jail Medical Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Doctor | Average hours = | 3.3 |
| Nurse | Average hours = | 5.2 |
| Physician Assistant | Average hours = | 4.2 |

7.5.2 Do You Have Any of the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Infirmary | 34 | 5.7 |
| Dental Services | 173 | 29.0 |
| Initial Medical Screening | 211 | 35.3 |
| Medical History | 214 | 35.8 |
| Psychiatric Services | 164 | 27.5 |
| Secure Wards | 133 | 22.3 |
| Indoor Recreation | 201 | 33.7 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 151 | 25.3 |

7.5 Medical

Hours Per Day Worked by Jail Medical Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Doctor | Average hours = | 3.6 |
| Nurse | Average hours = | 5.8 |
| Physician Assistant | Average hours = | 5.5 |

7.5.2 Do You Have Any of the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Infirmary | 84 | 13.9 |
| Dental Services | 230 | 38.1 |
| Initial Medical Screening | 252 | 41.8 |
| Medical History | 251 | 41.6 |
| Psychiatric Services | 241 | 40.0 |
| Secure Wards | 175 | 29.0 |
| Indoor Recreation | 223 | 37.0 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 182 | 30.2 |

7.5 Medical

Hours Per Day Worked by Jail Medical Staff

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Doctor | Average hours = | 3.9 |
| Nurse | Average hours = | 11.4 |
| Physician Assistant | Average hours = | 11.2 |

7.5.2 Do You Have Any of the Following:

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Infirmary | 299 | 48.9 |
| Dental Services | 395 | 64.5 |
| Initial Medical Screening | 454 | 74.2 |
| Medical History | 452 | 73.9 |
| Psychiatric Services | 384 | 62.7 |
| Secure Wards | 242 | 39.5 |
| Indoor Recreation | 319 | 52.1 |
| Outdoor Recreation | 336 | 54.9 |

COMMENT

The larger jails have more medical, dental, psychiatric services, secure wards, and indoor and outdoor recreation. The question which asked the number of hours per day worked by the jail medical staff should have had another category which asked the number of hours per week worked by the medical staff. A number of the very small jails have no need for a doctor to be on duty every day and as a result many did not answer the question. Instead, they wrote in the margin of the questionnaire that the circumstances didn't apply to their jail. Many indicated that a physician was on call. For the small jail, this may be the appropriate way to handle the medical program. What more counties need to do is to require that the county nurses (if the county has them) include the jail in a tour of duty to conduct a sick call. Good medical policies and procedures need to be worked out by professional medical personnel in cooperation with the sheriff and jail administrator. There are still too many jails where quality control of medicines and pills is lacking.

Only a quarter of the jails in the smallest category (1-16) conduct an initial medical screening whereas nearly 75% conduct medical screening in the largest category (63-Up). This might have something to do with the larger jails being sued over a badly run medical operation. Medical reasons ranked third for the category (63-Up) as the basis for being currently under court order.

Over 50% of the larger jails had both indoor and outdoor recreation. Recreation ranked second as a basis for being under court order.

## OVERALL RESPONSE

7.6 Inmate Time Allowed Each Week for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indoor Recreation | Average hours = | 14.5 |
| Outdoor Recreation | Average hours = | 6.3 |

## CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.6 Inmate Time Allowed Each Week for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indoor Recreation | Average hours = | 16.2 |
| Outdoor Recreation | Average hours = | 5.3 |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.6 Inmate Time Allowed Each Week for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indoor Recreation | Average hours = | 15.5 |
| Outdoor Recreation | Average hours = | 5.9 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.6 Inmate Time Allowed Each Week for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indoor Recreation | Average hours = | 15.0 |
| Outdoor Recreation | Average hours = | 7.0 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.6 Inmate Time Allowed Each Week for:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indoor Recreation | Average hours = | 12.6 |
| Outdoor Recreation | Average hours = | 6.2 |

OVERALL RESPONSE

7.7 Do You Use Trustees In and Around the Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,946 | 73.0 |
| No | 312 | 11.7 |
| No Answer | 406 | 15.2 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.7 Do You Use Trustees In and Around the Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 392 | 61.3 |
| No | 164 | 25.6 |
| No Answer | 84 | 13.1 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.7 Do You Use Trustees In and Around the Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 474 | 79.4 |
| No | 68 | 11.4 |
| No Answer | 55 | 9.2 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.7 Do You Use Trustees In and Around the Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 491 | 81.4 |
| No | 55 | 9.1 |
| No Answer | 57 | 9.5 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.7 Do You Use Trustees In and Around the Jail?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 557 | 91.0 |
| No | 16 | 2.6 |
| No Answer | 39 | 6.4 |

COMMENT

The great majority of the jails use trustees in and around the jail. Much of the work would not get done were it not for trustee labor. The biggest problem for the jail staff is proper supervision. A trustee is still an inmate and sometimes this is forgotten. In our opinion, trustees should not be used as food supervisors or cooks to save the county the expense of hiring qualified personnel to do these jobs. Trustees, in fact, should not be doing any work which is the responsibility of jail staffs. In some jails, we discovered trustees handling records, booking, mugging, and fingerprinting prisoners.

OVERALL RESPONSE

7.8 Visitation: Number of Visits Permitted Weekly

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unlimited | 385 | 14.5 |
| 1 - 2 | 1,478 | 55.5 |
| 3 - 5 | 459 | 17.2 |
| Contact | 410 | 15.4 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.8 Visitation: Number of Visits Permitted Weekly

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unlimited | 154 | 24.1 |
| 1 - 2 | 333 | 52.0 |
| 3 - 5 | 95 | 14.8 |
| Contact | 82 | 12.8 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.8 Visitation: Number of Visits Permitted Weekly

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unlimited | 84 | 14.1 |
| 1 - 2 | 372 | 62.3 |
| 3 - 5 | 97 | 16.2 |
| Contact | 86 | 14.4 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.8 Visitation: Number of Visits Permitted Weekly

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unlimited | 71 | 11.8 |
| 1 - 2 | 381 | 63.2 |
| 3 - 5 | 112 | 18.6 |
| Contact | 77 | 12.8 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.8 Visitation: Number of Visits Permitted Weekly

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Unlimited | 70 | 11.4 |
| 1 - 2 | 364 | 59.5 |
| 3 - 5 | 147 | 24.0 |
| Contact | 162 | 26.5 |

COMMENT

The bulk of the jails allow 1-2 visits per week. The smallest category (1-16) has the highest percent of unlimited visiting and the largest category (63-UP), the highest percent of contact visiting. A properly supervised visiting program can be a plus since it generally contributes to inmate morale and makes the day-to-day supervisory job of the officer a bit easier. "Properly supervised" means that there is sufficient staff to keep all of the visitors under observation all of the time. A badly run program can only constitute a security threat to the jail. In the older jails, the physical problems make visiting

difficult to handle. In some jails the visitors are admitted to the cellblocks. Ideally, there should be a secure visiting room where the visitors do not penetrate the living quarters of the inmates. Inmates allowed contact visits should always be strip-searched at the conclusion of the visits.

OVERALL RESPONSE

7.9 Is There a Detox Center in the Community?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,001 | 37.6 |
| No | 1,277 | 47.9 |
| No Answer | 386 | 14.5 |

7.10 Do You Have Programs That Provide Alternatives to Incarceration?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1,055 | 39.6 |
| No | 1,198 | 45.0 |
| No Answer | 411 | 15.4 |

CATEGORY I (1-16)

7.9 Is There a Detox Center in the Community?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 172 | 26.9 |
| No | 418 | 65.3 |
| No Answer | 50 | 7.8 |

7.10 Do You Have Programs That Provide Alternatives to Incarceration?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 237 | 37.0 |
| No | 328 | 51.3 |
| No Answer | 75 | 11.7 |

CATEGORY II (17-30)

7.9 Is There a Detox Center in the Community?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 182 | 30.5 |
| No | 357 | 59.8 |
| No Answer | 58 | 9.7 |

7.10 Do You Have Programs That Provide Alternatives to Incarceration?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 196 | 32.8 |
| No | 335 | 56.1 |
| No Answer | 66 | 11.1 |

CATEGORY III (31-62)

7.9 Is There a Detox Center in the Community?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 236 | 39.1 |
| No | 310 | 51.4 |
| No Answer | 57 | 9.5 |

7.10 Do You Have Programs That Provide Alternatives to Incarceration?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 251 | 41.6 |
| No | 295 | 48.9 |
| No Answer | 57 | 9.5 |

CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

7.9 Is There a Detox Center in the Community?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 395 | 64.5 |
| No | 169 | 27.6 |
| No Answer | 48 | 7.8 |

7.10 Do You Have Programs That Provide Alternatives to Incarceration?

| Answer | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 358 | 58.5 |
| No | 213 | 34.8 |
| No Answer | 41 | 6.7 |

COMMENT

The smaller the jail the less likey that it will have detox services available or alternatives to incarceration. We see it as a community problem requiring cooperation from its leadership. It is up to the sheriff and jail administrator to take the first steps and solicit this cooperation. The sheriff is in an advantageous position to do this since a majority of the voting public placed him in office. Sheriffs often feel that there is no support in the community for things seen as helping the jail. It is the sheriff's responsibility to the public to convince the voters that improvements such as alternatives to incarceration or detox centers can only benefit the public. To salvage even one alcoholic will save the community tax dollars. We realize that to deal effectively with the public inebriate, a detox center is only a small part of a system of care which would have to include

transportation services, shelters, extended care, domiciliary care, housing, support, and job training.

## 8 FOREMOST PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED BY PARTICIPANTS

### OVERALL RESPONSE

### 8.0 List the Five Most Serious Problems in Your Jail in Order of Their Importance To Your Situation

In Descending Order of Count:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 1209 | PERSONNEL |
| 1037 | MODERNIZATION |
| 795 | OVERCROWDING |
| 690 | RECREATION |
| 556 | FUNDING |
| 469 | SECURITY |
| 319 | MEDICAL |
| 315 | TRAINING |
| 292 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 282 | PROGRAMS |
| 274 | VISITATION |
| 212 | MENTAL |
| 200 | SALARIES |
| 197 | JUVENILES |
| 152 | FEMALES |
| 151 | COURTS |
| 150 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 93 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 81 | VENTILATION |
| 78 | STANDARDS |
| 77 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 64 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 62 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 52 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 48 | LIGHTING |
| 47 | LOCATION |
| 39 | VANDALISM |
| 35 | LIBRARY |
| 33 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 28 | ELECTRICAL |
| 26 | DRUGS |
| 21 | WORK RELEASE |
| 14 | SUICIDES |
| 12 | WEEKENDERS |
| 11 | CONTRABAND |
| 9 | STRESS |
| 2 | COMMISSARY |

In Alphabetical Order by Problem:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 64 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 292 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 2 | COMMISSARY |
| 11 | CONTRABAND |
| 151 | COURTS |
| 26 | DRUGS |
| 28 | ELECTRICAL |
| 152 | FEMALES |
| 77 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 150 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 556 | FUNDING |
| 93 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 197 | JUVENILES |
| 35 | LIBRARY |
| 48 | LIGHTING |
| 47 | LOCATION |
| 319 | MEDICAL |
| 212 | MENTAL |
| 1037 | MODERNIZATION |
| 795 | OVERCROWDING |
| 1209 | PERSONNEL |
| 282 | PROGRAMS |
| 52 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 690 | RECREATION |
| 200 | SALARIES |
| 469 | SECURITY |
| 78 | STANDARDS |
| 62 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 9 | STRESS |
| 14 | SUICIDES |
| 315 | TRAINING |
| 33 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 39 | VANDALISM |
| 81 | VENTILATION |
| 274 | VISITATION |
| 12 | WEEKENDERS |
| 21 | WORK RELEASE |

8.0 List the Five Most Serious Problems in Your Jail in Order of Their Importance To Your Situation

In Descending Order of Count:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 273 | MODERNIZATION |
| 262 | PERSONNEL |
| 158 | RECREATION |
| 136 | FUNDING |
| 116 | OVERCROWDING |
| 114 | SECURITY |
| 70 | VISITATION |
| 65 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 59 | PROGRAMS |
| 59 | TRAINING |
| 54 | MEDICAL |
| 53 | FEMALES |
| 50 | JUVENILES |
| 39 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 34 | STANDARDS |
| 29 | SALARIES |
| 26 | VENTILATION |
| 25 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 21 | MENTAL |
| 20 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 18 | COURTS |
| 17 | LOCATION |
| 14 | LIGHTING |
| 13 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 10 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 8 | VANDALISM |
| 7 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 4 | ELECTRICAL |
| 4 | LIBRARY |
| 3 | DRUGS |
| 3 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 2 | SUICIDES |
| 2 | WORK RELEASE |
| 1 | COMMISSARY |
| 1 | STRESS |
| 1 | WEEKENDERS |

In Alphabetical Order by Problem:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 13 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 65 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 1 | COMMISSARY |
| 18 | COURTS |
| 3 | DRUGS |
| 4 | ELECTRICAL |
| 53 | FEMALES |
| 20 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 39 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 136 | FUNDING |
| 25 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 50 | JUVENILES |
| 4 | LIBRARY |
| 14 | LIGHTING |
| 17 | LOCATION |
| 54 | MEDICAL |
| 21 | MENTAL |
| 273 | MODERNIZATION |
| 116 | OVERCROWDING |
| 262 | PERSONNEL |
| 59 | PROGRAMS |
| 10 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 158 | RECREATION |
| 29 | SALARIES |
| 114 | SECURITY |
| 34 | STANDARDS |
| 3 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 1 | STRESS |
| 2 | SUICIDES |
| 59 | TRAINING |
| 7 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 8 | VANDALISM |
| 26 | VENTILATION |
| 70 | VISITATION |
| 1 | WEEKENDERS |
| 2 | WORK RELEASE |

## CATEGORY II (17-30)

8.0 List the Five Most Serious Problems in Your Jail in Order of Their Importance To Your Situation

In Descending Order of Count:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 274 | PERSONNEL |
| 267 | MODERNIZATION |
| 178 | RECREATION |
| 133 | FUNDING |
| 131 | SECURITY |
| 129 | OVERCROWDING |
| 79 | VISITATION |
| 72 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 72 | MEDICAL |
| 67 | PROGRAMS |
| 67 | TRAINING |
| 52 | JUVENILES |
| 50 | SALARIES |
| 45 | FEMALES |
| 45 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 28 | VENTILATION |
| 27 | MENTAL |
| 26 | COURTS |
| 22 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 21 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 18 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 17 | LIGHTING |
| 17 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 12 | ELECTRICAL |
| 12 | STANDARDS |
| 12 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 9 | WORK RELEASE |
| 8 | LIBRARY |
| 6 | DRUGS |
| 6 | VANDALISM |
| 5 | LOCATION |
| 5 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 3 | CONTRABAND |
| 3 | STRESS |
| 3 | SUICIDES |
| 3 | WEEKENDERS |
| 1 | COMMISSARY |

In Alphabetical Order by Problem:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 18 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 72 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 1 | COMMISSARY |
| 3 | CONTRABAND |
| 26 | COURTS |
| 6 | DRUGS |
| 12 | ELECTRICAL |
| 45 | FEMALES |
| 21 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 45 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 133 | FUNDING |
| 22 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 52 | JUVENILES |
| 8 | LIBRARY |
| 17 | LIGHTING |
| 5 | LOCATION |
| 72 | MEDICAL |
| 27 | MENTAL |
| 267 | MODERNIZATION |
| 129 | OVERCROWDING |
| 274 | PERSONNEL |
| 67 | PROGRAMS |
| 17 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 178 | RECREATION |
| 50 | SALARIES |
| 131 | SECURITY |
| 12 | STANDARDS |
| 12 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 3 | STRESS |
| 3 | SUICIDES |
| 67 | TRAINING |
| 5 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 6 | VANDALISM |
| 28 | VENTILATION |
| 79 | VISITATION |
| 3 | WEEKENDERS |
| 9 | WORK RELEASE |

## CATEGORY III (31-62)

8.0 List the Five Most Serious Problems in Your Jail in Order of Their Importance To Your Situation

In Descending Order of Count:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 273 | PERSONNEL |
| 239 | MODERNIZATION |
| 201 | OVERCROWDING |
| 194 | RECREATION |
| 121 | FUNDING |
| 117 | SECURITY |
| 97 | MEDICAL |
| 77 | TRAINING |
| 76 | VISITATION |
| 73 | PROGRAMS |
| 64 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 53 | JUVENILES |
| 53 | SALARIES |
| 52 | MENTAL |
| 40 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 36 | COURTS |
| 35 | FEMALES |
| 24 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 23 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 23 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 17 | STANDARDS |
| 16 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 14 | VANDALISM |
| 13 | VENTILATION |
| 12 | LIBRARY |
| 12 | LIGHTING |
| 12 | LOCATION |
| 10 | ELECTRICAL |
| 7 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 7 | SUICIDES |
| 6 | DRUGS |
| 5 | WORK RELEASE |
| 4 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 3 | WEEKENDERS |

In Alphabetical Order by Problem:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 16 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 64 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 36 | COURTS |
| 6 | DRUGS |
| 10 | ELECTRICAL |
| 35 | FEMALES |
| 24 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 40 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 121 | FUNDING |
| 23 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 53 | JUVENILES |
| 12 | LIBRARY |
| 12 | LIGHTING |
| 12 | LOCATION |
| 97 | MEDICAL |
| 52 | MENTAL |
| 239 | MODERNIZATION |
| 201 | OVERCROWDING |
| 273 | PERSONNEL |
| 73 | PROGRAMS |
| 7 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 194 | RECREATION |
| 53 | SALARIES |
| 117 | SECURITY |
| 17 | STANDARDS |
| 23 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 7 | SUICIDES |
| 77 | TRAINING |
| 4 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 14 | VANDALISM |
| 13 | VENTILATION |
| 76 | VISITATION |
| 3 | WEEKENDERS |
| 5 | WORK RELEASE |

## CATEGORY IV (63-UP)

8.0 List the Five Most Serious Problems in Your Jail in Order of Their Importance To Your Situation

In Descending Order of Count:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 377 | PERSONNEL |
| 329 | OVERCROWDING |
| 239 | MODERNIZATION |
| 154 | FUNDING |
| 150 | RECREATION |
| 111 | MENTAL |
| 105 | TRAINING |
| 104 | SECURITY |
| 93 | MEDICAL |
| 89 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 79 | PROGRAMS |
| 70 | COURTS |
| 67 | SALARIES |
| 48 | VISITATION |
| 42 | JUVENILES |
| 24 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 21 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 19 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 18 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 17 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 17 | FEMALES |
| 17 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 14 | STANDARDS |
| 13 | LOCATION |
| 13 | VENTILATION |
| 12 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 11 | DRUGS |
| 11 | LIBRARY |
| 11 | VANDALISM |
| 8 | CONTRABAND |
| 5 | LIGHTING |
| 5 | STRESS |
| 5 | WEEKENDERS |
| 5 | WORK RELEASE |
| 2 | ELECTRICAL |
| 2 | SUICIDES |

In Alphabetical Order by Problem:

| Count | Problem |
|---|---|
| 17 | ALCOHOLICS |
| 89 | CLASSIFICATION |
| 8 | CONTRABAND |
| 70 | COURTS |
| 11 | DRUGS |
| 2 | ELECTRICAL |
| 17 | FEMALES |
| 12 | FIRE ESCAPE |
| 24 | FOOD SERVICES |
| 154 | FUNDING |
| 19 | HEALTH & HYGIENE |
| 42 | JUVENILES |
| 11 | LIBRARY |
| 5 | LIGHTING |
| 13 | LOCATION |
| 93 | MEDICAL |
| 111 | MENTAL |
| 239 | MODERNIZATION |
| 329 | OVERCROWDING |
| 377 | PERSONNEL |
| 79 | PROGRAMS |
| 18 | PUBLIC ATTITUDE |
| 150 | RECREATION |
| 67 | SALARIES |
| 104 | SECURITY |
| 14 | STANDARDS |
| 21 | STATE PRISONERS |
| 5 | STRESS |
| 2 | SUICIDES |
| 105 | TRAINING |
| 17 | TRANSPORTATION |
| 11 | VANDALISM |
| 13 | VENTILATION |
| 48 | VISITATION |
| 5 | WEEKENDERS |
| 5 | WORK RELEASE |

COMMENT

The respondents to the survey made it clear that personnel is the number one problem confronting jails today. Nearly a decade ago, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals wrote Standard 9.6 on staffing patterns for locally based correctional institutions and programs. It stated that at least one correctional worker should be on the staff for every six inmates with the specific number on duty adjusted to fit the relative requirements for the three shifts. All nationally recognized standards have since skirted this issue. Several states have staffing requirements for jails which are frequently ignored.

It is our opinion that in many jails there are not enough jail officers for each shift. This is often compounded with poverty level wages. The salaries are too frequently less than the salaries paid to the road patrol and the chances for upward mobility (promotion) are slim.

In many of the small jails, the counties still attempt to operate them with untrained radio dispatchers doing the jail work. Eventually they will have cause to regret it. Training for bonafide jail staff does not exist in many states, something that the legislatures could correct if the leadership were forthcoming.

Many people in jail work do not understand the importance of the job and are not motivated to stay with it. Jails and prisons are the only jobs in the world where the line officer is a supervisor. Far too many people in corrections and journalism who should know better still refer

to jail officers as guards. They are not guards! This is something a person does when he patrols a warehouse or department store. Jail officers are supervisors of inmates and good supervision requires initiative, intelligence, tact, and diplomacy.

Too often, there are no standards for recruitment and warm bodies are taken off the street, put into uniform, given a set of keys, and told to go to work. At times, one finds line officers in the golden age category--a job men and women might take to supplement a social security or retirement check. Most people in the over 60 bracket are not physically capable of handling the younger inmates who act out in a physically violent manner.

Many participants cited overcrowding as an issue which at times didn't square with the figures cited as their daily inmate population. What some of these people probably mean is that there aren't enough staff on the shifts to handle the workload properly. Even if a jail does have a bed space for every prisoner, jail officers think of it as overcrowded if, due to staff shortages, the inmate counts, bed checks, and cell searches are overlooked and inmate programs such as outdoor recreation are postponed.

Many of the jails are physically depressing places to work and, as the survey showed, many pre-19th century facilities still dot the landscape. Some sheriffs and jail administrators prohibit officers from even leaving the building during a tour of duty. A booking officer at the booking desk where those arrested are first brought makes the booking officer the special target for many who want to vent

their frustration through verbal and physical violence.

Too many officers today work in jails whose counties have not covered them with punitive damage insurance. This makes them pesonally legally vulnerable in any lawsuit. No officer can be blamed for resigning a position where the county refuses to provide adequate insurance protection.

Though the practice is dying out, there is still a minority of sheriffs who punish people who foul up on the road by putting them to work in the jail. This practice speaks volumes about what is considered the toughest and most distasteful job in the department. Instead of using the jail as a place of punishment, the sheriff would be better advised to get the best personnel possible to operate the facility.

If the personnel problems of jails are to be improved, there is a definite need for:

More pay
More training
Education requirements
A means to provide job enrichment
In depth screening of staff
Jail internships stressing corrections as a career
Utilizing jail staff to project a positive image to the community
Involving the jail staff in such matters as policy and procedure.

# SURVEY INSTRUMENT

1 General

1.1 ORI (If known) _____ (FBI Originating Agency Identifier)

1.2 Name of Jail _____

1.3 Street Address _____

1.4 City _____

1.5 State __

1.6 Zip _____

1.7 County _____

1.8 Business telephone (___) _____

1.9 Title of Jail Administrator _____

1.10 Who runs the Jail? (check one)

1.10.1 ___ County

1.10.2 ___ City

1.10.3 ___ State

1.10.4 ___ Other Agency _____

1.11 Does your Jail house inmates from more than one county? ___

1.11.1 If yes, is this a temporary arrangement? ___

1.12 Have you used services from the National Institute of Corrections Jail Center? ___

2 Legal

2.1 Have you ever been under court order? ___

2.2 Are you currently under court order? ___

2.2.1 If yes to either question, State or Federal? ___

2.2.2 If yes to either question, what for?

2.2.2.1 ___ Medical

2.2.2.2 ___ Crowded Conditions

2.2.2.3 ___ Recreation

2.2.2.4 ___ Food

2.2.2.5 ___ Personal Hygiene

2.2.2.6 ___ Classification

2.2.2.7 ___ Structure of Jail building

2.2.2.8 ___ Visitation Policies

2.2.2.9 ___ Health area

2.2.2.10 ___ Suicides

2.2.2.11 ___ Mentally Ill

2.2.2.12 ___ Staffing Patterns

2.2.2.13 ___ Fire Hazards

2.2.2.14 ___ Other _____

2.3 Is the Jail a party in a pending lawsuit? ___

2.3.1 If yes, State or Federal? ___

2.3.2 If yes, major issue of case _____

2.3.3 If yes, has a Special Master been appointed? ___

3 Administrative

3.1 Annual operating budget for fiscal year:

3.1.1 1981 $_____

3.1.2 1980 $_____

3.1.3 1979 $_____

3.2 Average cost per day of housing a prisoner $_____

3.3 Are all of your Jail operations covered in a policy/procedure manual? ___

3.4 Have any bond issues for Jail replacement or renovation been proposed in the past three years? (Yes or No) ___

3.4.1 If yes, did they pass? ___

3.5 Are any construction bond issues pending? ___

3.6 Are any construction bond issues being proposed? ___

3.7 When did(does) construction begin? Month _____ Year ____

4 Physical Description of present Jail

4.1 Number of beds:

4.1.1 Total ____

4.1.2 Male ____

4.1.3 Female ____

4.1.4 Juvenile ____

4.2 How many inmates was the Jail designed to house?

4.2.1 Male ____

4.2.2 Female ____

4.2.3 Juvenile ____

4.3 Date Jail was built _____

4.4 Is the Jail a separate building? ___

4.4.1 If no, please check what other agencies are within the building:

4.4.1.1 ___ Law Enforcement

4.4.1.2 ___ Courts

4.4.1.3 ___ Residence

4.4.1.4 ___ Other _____

4.5 Number of cells for:

4.5.1 Single occupancy ____

4.5.1.1 Square feet per cell ____

4.5.2 Double occupancy ____

4.5.2.1 Square feet per cell ____

4.5.3 Multiple occupancy ____

4.5.3.1 Square feet per cell ____

4.5.4 Dormitories (5 or more) ____

4.5.4.1 Square feet per cell ____

4.6 What is the occupancy rate of the largest dormitory? ____

4.7 Check if other space is specifically designated for the following:

4.7.1 ___ Drunk Tank

4.7.2 ___ Library

4.7.3 ___ Contact Visiting

4.7.4 ___ Outdoor Recreation

4.7.5 ___ Dining Room

4.7.6 ___ Counseling/Education

4.7.7 ___ Indoor Recreation

4.7.8 ___ Day Room

4.7.9 ___ Vocational

4.7.10 ___ Medical Service

4.7.11 ___ Conjugal Visitation

4.8 Has the Jail undergone major renovation or expansion? ___

4.8.1 If yes, when? _____

4.9 Does your Jail have scheduled evacuation Drills? ___

## 5 Staffing

5.1 Number of full time jail staff

5.1.1 Total ____

5.1.2 Male ____

5.1.3 Female ____

5.2 How many of these are supervisory officers? ____

5.3 Number of part time employees ____

5.4 Number of volunteers ____

5.5 Do you call people in as the need arises? ___

5.6 In your hiring practices, do you use any of the following to screen applicants:

5.6.1 ___ Psychological Testing

5.6.2 ___ Background check

5.6.3 ___ Lie detector test

5.6.4 ___ Physical testing

5.6.5 ___ Written testing

5.6.6 ___ Oral review

5.6.7 ___ Other _____

5.7 Is your staff represented by a Union? ___

5.8 How many hours of preservice training are required? ____

5.9 How many hours of annual inservice training are required? ____

5.10 Who does the training?

5.10.1 ___ Law Enforcement Academy

5.10.2 ___ In-house Jail staff

5.10.3 ___ Correctional Academy

5.10.4 ___ Another local department

5.10.5 ___ POST (Police Officers Standard Training)

5.10.6 ___ College or University

5.10.7 ___ Correspondence course

5.10.8 ___ Other _____

5.11 Do you contract outside for the following services:

5.11.1 ___ Medical

5.11.2 ___ Food

5.11.3 ___ Counseling

5.11.4 ___ Other _____

5.12 Do you have a full time cook? ___

5.13 Is a female officer always on duty when females are detained? ___

5.14 Are female officers used to supervise male inmates? ___

5.15 Are male officers used to supervise female inmates? ___

5.16 Is there 24-hour supervision by the Jail staff? ___

5.17 Are the jail shifts rotated? ___

5.17.1 If yes, how often:

5.17.1.1 ___ Weekly

5.17.1.2 ___ Monthly

5.17.1.3 ___ Other _____

5.18 Starting salary (annual) of:

5.18.1 Jail Officers _____

5.18.2 Patrol Officers _____

5.19 Are Jail and Patrol duties rotated? ___

## 6 Inmate population

6.1 Inmate population on this date: _____

6.1.1 Male ____

6.1.2 Female ____

6.1.3 Juvenile ____

6.2 Average inmate population in 1980

6.2.1 Male ____

6.2.2 Female ____

6.2.3 Juvenile ____

6.3 Based on 1980 data, what is the percentage of pretrial inmates? ____%

6.4 Based on 1980 data, what is the percentage of sentenced inmates? ____%

6.5 Average length of detention for:

6.5.1 Pretrial inmates ____ months

6.5.2 Sentenced inmates ____ months

6.6 Do you house Federal prisoners? ___

6.6.1 If yes, average housed per day ____

6.7 Do you house State prisoners? ___

6.7.1 If yes, average housed per day ____

6.8 Do you house prisoners from other jurisdictions? ___

6.8.1 If yes, average housed per day ____

6.9.1 Federal $____

6.9.2 State $____

6.9.3 Other $____

6.10 Do you routinely handle inmates presenting special problems with:

6.10.1 ___ Alcohol abuse

6.10.2 ___ Drug abuse

6.10.3 ___ Mental illness/retarded

6.10.4 ___ Suicidal

6.10.5 ___ Juvenile

6.10.6 ___ Homosexuality

6.11 Do you house inmates only for weekends? ___

6.12 Do you contract with other jurisdictions to house prisoners because of:

6.12.1 ___ Overcrowding

6.12.2 ___ Protective custody

6.12.3 ___ Special prisoners

6.12.4 ___ Inadequate housing for juveniles

6.12.5 ___ Inadequate housing for females

6.13 Are juveniles separated from adults? ___

6.14 Year of last suicide ____

6.15 Are work release prisoners housed with other inmates? ___

## 7 Programs and Services

Please check the programs and services provided for inmates:

### 7.1 Education

7.1.1 ___ GED

7.1.2 ___ Adult Basic Education

7.1.3 ___ Vocational Training

7.1.4 ___ Job Placement

7.1.5 ___ Life Skills (examples)

7.1.6 Do you allow Educational Release? ___

### 7.2 Counseling

7.2.1 ___ Substance abuse

7.2.2 ___ Personal

7.2.3 ___ Group

### 7.3 Religious Activities

7.3.1 Do you have a Chaplain assigned to your Jail? ___

### 7.4 Work release/Work Details

7.4.1 Do they pay room and board? ___

## 7.5 Medical

7.5.1 Please indicate hours per day worked by Jail Medical Staff:

7.5.1.1 Medical Doctor ____

7.5.1.2 Nurse ____

7.5.1.3 Physician Assistant ____

7.5.2 Do you have a

7.5.2.1 ___ Infirmary

7.5.2.2 ___ Dental Services

7.5.2.3 ___ Initial Medical Screening

7.5.2.4 ___ Medical History

7.5.2.5 ___ Psychiatric Services

7.5.2.6 ___ Use of secure wards in hospital

7.5.2.7 ___ Indoor Recreation

7.5.2.8 ___ Outdoor Recreation

7.6 Inmate time allowed each week for:

7.6.1 Indoor Recreation ____

7.6.2 Outdoor Recreation ____

7.7 Do you use Trustees to work in and around the Jail? ___

7.8 Visitation: Number of visits permitted weekly

7.8.1 ___ Unlimited

7.8.2 ___ 1 - 2

7.8.3 ___ 3 - 5

7.8.4 ___ Contact

7.9 Is there a detoxification center for alcoholics in the community? ___

7.10 Do you have programs that provide alternatives to incarceration? ___

8 List the five most serious problem areas in your Jail in order of their importance to your situation:

8.1 _____

8.2 _____

8.3 _____

8.4 _____

8.5 _____